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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY.

THAT Mr. Bradlaugh would succeed in obtaining strong support for his Bill to reform the Legislative Councils in India, was only what was to be expected. The latest telegram says :—'Messrs W. S. Caine, Macarthy and Maclaren have undertaken to back Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill to amend the Indian Councils in the form laid before the House. It will propose that six provinces shall create an electoral body, four-fifths to be elected from qualified voters, the remainder by co-optation.' This is no doubt, a hopeful sign and augurs well for the interests of political reform in the Indian administration.

THE *Statist* declares it to be "reasonably certain" that during the present year the United States Government will urge the European Powers to re-consider their policy with regard to silver. There is thus every prospect of bimetallism entering the field of practical politics, and it will be interesting to note what progress the movement in its favour has made since the last Monetary Conference at Paris. A contemporary very justly remarks :—"The great revival of trade in Europe and America is bringing home to every one the fact that the world's supply of gold is not sufficient to meet the wants of the mercantile community. In London the rate of discount is now 6 per cent, and it is not an easy matter for the Directors of the Bank of England to acquire such a stock of gold as would justify them in lowering it. The United States Treasury is even more tenacious of its gold reserve. In the present precarious conditions of silver both the Bank of France and the United States Treasuries are obliged to keep an unusually large stock of gold, partly to cover their silver coinage and notes based on silver. The former is believed to have a gold reserve of 51 millions, the latter has 62 millions. If silver could be used as money equally with gold, one reason for the maintenance of these immense hoards would disappear. Thus the adoption of bi-metallism in addition to investing silver with the attribute of money would also probably increase the available supply of gold. Should the present tension of the money market continue, it will certainly dispose business men to consider more favourably the arguments put forward for the rehabilitation of silver."

SPEAKING in York, the other day, Sir Charles Russell said that it would be the duty of the leader or leaders of the Home Rule party on the eve of the next election to state the details of their policy, but it was enough at present to state broadly that its vital principle was the creation by delegation from the Supreme Parliament of Westminister of a Legislative Assembly in Ireland to deal with Irish affairs together with the creation of an executive responsible to that assembly.

DURING last month 35,429 persons visited the Indian Museum. Of natives there were 26,363 males and 7,402 females, and of Europeans 1,236 males and 428 females. The daily average number of visitors for the 21 days on which the Museum was open to the general public was 1,686

Ram Sharma has written the following lines on Mr. Robert Knight :—

BORN 15TH MARCH 1825 ; DIED 27 JAN. 1890.

SUDDEN the Indian sky is overcast,
And all the land is shrouded deep in gloom ;
A wail goes forth from many an Indian home,
And tears from old and young are streaming fast.
For where is he, our fearless champion bold,
India's unflinching advocate and friend,
Whose lofty purpose and whose cherish'd end,
Were—Justice, Truth, and Righteousness t' uphold ?
Alas, the gen'rous soul is now no more !
Hush'd the large heart, whose love our hearts had won !
O noble Knight, thy mortal warfare o'er
O weary pilgrim, thy long journey done,
Rest, from thy loving toil and labour rest,
Repose in peace on thy Redeemer's breast !

IT is stated that the British representatives at the Anti-Slavery Conference propose as an alternative to the right of searching, that ships of each Power shall be under strict surveillance in order to prevent the import of arms into Africa for the slave-hunters.

TUESDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY.

DISCUSSING the future leadership of the Radical party the *Saturday Review* suggests that Sir William Harcourt has lived too long in public affairs to leave him a chance of promotion to the Premiership. Mr. Morley has not lived long enough. The *Review* points to Lord Spencer ; Lord Rosebery is young and can afford to wait ; besides he wants a Foreign Secretaryship where he would have full scope for his ambition and ample means of cultivating and displaying statesmanlike qualities. Lord Spencer would be a Home Rule Minister *par excellence*.

A CROWDED meeting, presided over by Babu Laliteshwar Sing, and attended by the Hon'ble Rajah Rajah Rameshur Sing, Bahadoor, Babu Sulapat Sing and some 4,000 men, was held at Durbhanga on Sunday last. It confirmed the proceedings of previous public meetings held in the Mahavir Temple and expressed indignation that the Municipal chairman was squandering the rate-payer's money in legal expenses. Rahaman, barrister, and Maniralam, Mukhtear, addressed the meeting and expressed their sympathy. Many Mussulmans attended the meeting. It thanked the Lieutenant-Governor and the Divisional Commissioner for their prompt action. A telegram was sent to the Lieutenant-Governor, requesting him to check the chairman in squandering the municipal funds. The meeting thanked the public of different places and the press for their sympathy. Rs. 3,000 were collected on the spot.

ANOTHER new paper, an exclusively Military journal on the lines of the *Broad Arrow*, will shortly be published in India.

IT is pleasant, says the *Pioneer*, when so many reports have been put about that the Hyderabad Minister was unfriendly to the Salar Jung house, and that the Debt Commission was an outcome of that feeling on his part, to know that a few days before Munir-ul-Mulk's death, while his recovery was still anticipated, Sir Asman Jah wrote to the Nawab to assure him that the Government had no intention of deviating in the least from the arrangements made by the Nizam for the payment of the first Sir Salar Jung's debts up to the 30 lakhs it had undertaken, nor any wish to cast reflections by the proceedings on any member of the family. He added that he hoped the result of the Commission would be profitable to the Nawab himself, as the result of a full inquiry might be to show that the debts were really less than they were represented.

A LONDON letter to a provincial paper asserts that if the choice of the next Poet Laureate rests with the Queen she will choose Sir Edwin Arnold. Lord Salisbury would recommend Mr. Alfred Austin, Mr. Gladstone, either Mr. Morris or Mr. Swinburne." The Queen's nominee has many admirers in India.

SIR DONALD MACKENZIE WALLACE has been elected a member of the Reform Club for distinguished eminence.

EDINBURGH proposes to confer the freedom of the city on Mr. H. M. Stanley.

The last *Calcutta Gazette* contains some wholesome provisions for meeting scarcity in restricted areas in each district as occasion may arise. The Lieutenant-Governor has intimated that at the first sign of distress the Local Boards are to take the business in hand. Should it prove too severe for them to cope with, the Provincial Government may be appealed to for help, and in extreme cases the assistance of the Government of India may be called in. The principle that is to be insisted upon is thus laid down:—"The duty of providing relief in the way of work should fall in a gradual scale with the deepening of distress—first in Local, secondly in Provincial and lastly in Imperial, Funds If this principle is kept in view and systematically carried into effect, there cannot be the slightest excuse for withholding help from those who may be deserving of it. We cannot be too thankful to Sir Steuart Bayley for his kind forethought in providing for the poor and the helpless.

ACCORDING to present arrangements, says *Truth*, Prince Albert Victor is to leave Bombay, on his return to England, on March 28. The Prince is to attend the German autumn manœuvres this year, which are to be held in the neighbourhood of Mayence.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY.

GENERAL Chesney has been appointed Colone Commnandant of the Royal Engineers, *vice* Lord Napier of Magdala.

A KEEN observer of human destinies estimates that life has lengthened during last half a century by 25 per cent. According to his calculation, the average of human life in Rome under Cæsar was 18 years, now it is 40. The average in France fifty years ago was 28; the mean duration in 1867 was 45½ years. During the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in London and all the large cities of England 50 out of every 1,000 died yearly, which means, instead of three score and ten they averaged but one score. Now in the city of London the average is 47 years. As regards this country, however, the above observation does not seem to hold good.

LADY DUFFERIN's first reception at the Brtish Embassy in Rome was very brilliant, says the *World*, all the leaders of the Court and official society being present, and the whole of the Diplomatic Corps, as well as the English colony. Lord and Lady Dufferin are already very popular in Roman society, and are regarded as great acquisitions.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN tells us in the *Pall Mall Gazette* that the average income in India is three half-pence a day, minus taxation, but that "with a little good administration" India should be able to take £1 per head of English manufactures.

THE London Correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* says :—"Sir Lepel Griffin, accompanied by the bride, has left here this week for Burmah 'in the two-fold capacity,' it is loftily given out, 'of Inspector of the ruby mines properly, and as Administrator empowered to modify and regulate the working arrangements, and settle some points of difference with the Government.' In plain English, he is, however, going out like any commercial man might do, to look after his business ! This is somewhat of a come-down for a man, who only the other day was the haughtiest of officials, and who also aspired to make his voice heard from the floor of the House of Commons."

THE final ratification of the treaty regarding the Sikkim-Tibet dispute will be directly between the British and Chinese Governments, though the terms will be settled in India with the Amban as representing the Pekin authorities.

THE Government of India have addressed the Local Governments regarding the practicability of securing a uniform system of weights all over India. That which appears the best solution, according to the Government, is the tolah of 180 grains, which is the exact weight of the rupee; the seer of 80 tolahs; and the maund of 40 seers. All railways have adopted these weights, and the tendency of trade will naturally be to follow this example. The Local Governments are asked to take the opinions of the principal trading Associations before forwarding their replies.

THE revised estimates sanctioned for the Sialkot-Jammu Railway amount to Rs. 15,57,500, or Rs. 305,884 more than the amount previously sanctioned on a rough scale. The British portion of the line will cost the Government of India Rs 3,23,255, instead of Rs 3,57,500 as originally estimated.

ACCORDING to trans-frontier correspondents, the Russians have renewed the pension paid to Ishak Khan, and have arranged for the instruction of his sons and other Afghan refugees in the Russian language.

SOME sensation was created in London during the week before the last mail left by the death of a lady who was found dead in bed with some bed-clothes stuffed into her mouth. The *post-mortem* examination showed that she had been choked by her false teeth falling into her throat. Victim of fashion ?

MEASURES are under consideration, an up-country paper hears, for sending back to Burmah a number of so-called dacoits now incarcerated in Indian jails. On arrival at Rangoon, the men will be required to give promises of good behaviour, and then will they be despatched to their respective villages.

THURSDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY.

THE Mahunt of Tirupati has been sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

SIR CHARLES DILKE's work entitled "Problems of Greater Britain" has been published, and is dedicated to Sir Frederick Roberts. In it he discusses and dismisses the idea of an Anglo-Russian agreement for the purpose of securing the Indian frontier against attack, and considers that a Russian invasion of India would be probable if once the Russians reached Herat and Balkh. Sir Charles urges the frontier being placed under the sole control of Sir Robert Sandeman or the Viceroy of India, and that the army in India should be increased with a view to contingencies'. He also urges the abolition of the Bombay and Madras commands. Referring to the Indian Congress he says that the time has come for extending the elective local government system throughout the greater part of India.

THERE is, after all, some prospect, it is said, of Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji being selected to contest Central Finsbury in the Liberal interest, at the next election. Mr. Richard Eve, the other candidate, has, however, a large number of supporters, and if he also stands, the return of the Conservative is assured.

IT has been finally settled that Lord Harris leaves England with Lady Harris and their son by the *Thames* on February 27th. Lady Harris comes direct to Bombay arriving on March 24th, and will go straight to Mahableshwar. Lord Reay does not leave Bombay till April 12th. Lord Harris is unable to arrive before the 14th.

WE hear from an English source that the question of the Bombay Mamlatdars was much discussed by the English Judges, and formed the subject of some scholastic attention among the Professors at Oxford and Cambridge.

THE proposal to affiliate a number of Indian colleges to the University of Cambridge, which was stated in the *Academy* of December 14, to have been adopted was, as a matter of fact, withdrawn without being put to the vote.

THE following paragraph appears in *Truth*:—"Lady Reay, following the example of Lady Dufferin, has kept a journal during her five years' sojourn at Bombay, which she intends to publish next autumn. Lady Reay has accompanied her husband on all his tours through Western India; and as she is a keen observer and a clever woman, her book ought to be very interesting."

THE Shakespeare Memorial Library at Stratford-on-Avon has received an important gift of books from the Indian Government. In response to a letter sent to Lord Dufferin at the time he was Viceroy, the Government has been at considerable pains to collect all the translations of Shakespeare's Works published in India, and have transferred them as a donation to the Memorial Library.

THE secret circular to the Police imperatively asking them to watch the proceedings of every meeting or collection of individuals, and which gave rise to a great deal of excitement all over India, has not yet lost, even at this distant time, much of its freshness. What was apparently meant for Bengal was introduced in the Bombay presidency also, and the Police have not been less circumspect in the matter of duties imposed on them there than in Bengal. The *Indu Prakash* says :—"Some time ago when a meeting was held in Poona the Police, who are often conspicuous by their absence when there is a robbery on the high way or a dacoity, were said to have gone to different individuals to collect the requisite information. A similar instance has just now occurred in our very midst. A meeting of the present Session of the Literary and Scientific Society during the week actually became an occasion for Police vigilance and one of the force asked the Secretary for information about that evening's business. This society does not partake of the nature of Russian Secret Societies, but is very well known both to Europeans and natives for the educational work it is so usefully doing. We may not object to such inquiries, but what strikes us as strange is that Police vigilance should often be slack where it is so necessary, and so wakeful where it is not wanted. We have no doubt that if our preservers of the peace were to pay special attention to their own proper official functions, that would be the stronger justification of their existence than any attempt to hound public associations and meetings with which they have no concern."

A WATCH for blind people has been invented in Switzerland. In the middle of every figure is a small peg, which drops when the hour hand reaches the figure. The owner feels that the peg is down and counts back to 12 to determine the hour.

FRIDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY.

THE editors of *Nature* on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the magazine (November 7), take occasion to review the progress of science during the last twenty years. In the physical sciences, the development of the atomic theory and the establishment of a connection between the theories of electricity and light have been the main achievements; in chemistry, the proclamation of the periodic law of the elements and the development of organic chemistry; in astronomy, the development of the use of photography, and the extension of the nebular hypothesis; in biology, the firm establishment of the Darwinian doctrine, the development of the study of bacteria, and, later, the effort to determine the position of the Lamarckian principle,—have been the main features. In botany, the key-note has been the study of protoplasm and cell-life. In geology, the greatest advance has been in the application of the microscope and the study of rock structure. The editors also review the progress made in the direction of facilities for advanced courses in science. Both Oxford and Cambridge have rebuilt their chemical laboratories, and both have erected buildings devoted to biology in its wide sense.

THAT dacoity still flourishes with almost its original vigour in many out of the way places under the British rule can be clearly proved from the annual report of the Thaggi and Dacoity Department; but, we did not expect to hear of dacoities on the public highway within a few miles of a city like Delhi. A correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes :—"The dak carrying the Karnal mails was stopped on Wednesday night not more than fifteen miles from Delhi by a band of twenty men. The robbers, after the manner of the typical highwaymen of romance, seem to have been extremely polite, offering no violence, but only relieving the dak of everything it carried. The worst of it is that the Punjab police have scarcely the excuse of being taken entirely unawares. For several years back a band of robbers has been systematically exploiting Delhi and its vicinity. A robbery is planned somewhere in the Meerut and Bulandshahar districts, the dacoits make their way one by one to the scene of action, the booty is secured, and the marauders then retire across the Jumna to distribute their spoils and lie quiet until the hue and cry has died away, and they see a fresh opportunity. It is scarcely creditable, however, that a band which has made itself so notorious, should have been able to carry on its depredations so long." We have heard much of the worthlessness of the Punjab Police. We wish they should be more vigilant and try their best to recover their lost credit.

MOUNT ARARAT has for the first time been ascended by a young girl. It seems that the forester Mlokosevitch, accompanied by his daughter, who is only 17 years of age, and by his son, a boy of 14, undertook the ascent, in the company of three Kurds. The strength of the boy was exhausted when they arrived at the height of 14,000ft, and the father stopped at the height of 16,750ft. The young girl and the three Kurds, however, continued their ascent until they reached the top, 16,917ft. There the girl fell ill from the intense cold and in the descent was obliged to depend upon the Kurds for support.

A plot has been discovered at Sofia for the murder of Prince Ferdinand and his Ministers. Five officers and numbers of other persons have been arrested.

THE candidate suspected of malpractice in the B. L. examination is one Frederic Gainsford, B. A., who is the Deputy Sheriff of Madras and chief reporter of the *Madras Mail*. Mr. Wedderburn, Chariman of the Board of Examiners, Mr. Robert Grant, Barister at-law, and a few graduates articled to Mr. Grant are some of the witnesses. The matter has not been put into the hands of the police yet, but it is believed that the University authorities will deal with the matter themselves. Mr. Higginbotham, the Sheriff, has dismissed Mr. Gainsford and appointed Mr. R. A. Thompson, B. A., Principal of the Civil Orphan Asylum, as his Deputy.

We may in future look out for the mail on Wednesdays. Orders have been issued for the East Indian mail to be detained at Jubbulpore till the arrival of the Bombay mail train.

A COMMITTEE is to be appointed for framing rules for prospecting and mining operations throughout India, with special reference to the requirements of Burma. The Committee will be as representative as possible, and will have Sir Edward Buck as its Secretary.

A SCHEME for the re-organization of the Thibetan Army, as it is, has received the sanction of the Imperial Government at Pekin.

SATURDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY.

AT a recent meeting of the Oriental Faculty of the Punjab University the application of the recommendation of the Conference to the Oriental side of the University was unanimously rejected. It was found impossible for the University to profess to encourage the study of the classical languages of the East, for which a large portion of its funds was subscribed, if the standard had been reduced to a point where failure to pass would have been difficult. The faculty also decided against the reduction of the standard for the language portion of the Intermediate and B A. examination in Arts. The Vice-Chancellor was authorised by his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to inform the Faculty that the views expressed in the Resolution on the Report of the Educational Conference in regard to University standards were not intended to be final, and that his Honor was quite open to withdraw those views if they were shown to be wrong or dubious.

WE hear that the Allahabad High Court building is cracked, and the Judges have called upon the Bar to vacate their rooms in order that their Lordships may sit there. Speaking of this the Lucknow *Express* writes:—"Why not they remove the whole High Court to Lucknow, and thus put an end to the dual High Court existing in these Provinces, a state of things fraught with useless expense. Lucknow is now far more centrically situated than Allahabad. All the railways converge, and, if report be true, the leaders of the Allahabad Bar are to be found in Oudh quite as often, if not oftener than in their own Province. Moreover, a High Court with two Judges to sit in appeal in all cases above Rs. 5,000 in value, would command greater respect than one where only one Judge sits. It is said that a new High Court building will entail great expense,—that the funds are not forthcoming. This excuse is of no avail. We have here in the Faradh Baksh and its adjoining buildings accommodation for many High Courts. London only lately had a High Court built, and why cannot the High Court of the N. W. P. and Oudh be content with the buildings we have mentioned, more especially as on the opposite side of the road abundant space exists for a few extra buildings."

MR. Edison has sent a phonograph doll as a Christmas present to the little daughter of the late Crown Prince of Austria. This doll recites, among other things, a piece of poetry composed as a birthday ode to the Emperor by his daughter, the Archduchess Marie Valerie. Talking dolls will soon be the favourite article.

EVEN liberal prints are compelled to confess that things are going on from bad to worse in Italy. The *Gazzetta del popolo* of Turin, says that the economical and industrial crisis in Italy becomes every day more serious. Misery is increasing in Rome; the steadiest banks dismiss part of their staff, and a large number of houses remain tenantless.

MR. MURRAY announces the speedy publication of the "Speeches and Addresses," delivered in India by by Lord Dufferin.

SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJI PETIT has offered the Bombay Government a lac of rupees towards the cost of an asylum for lepers in commemoration of Prince Albert Victor's visit to India: the asylum is to be called after the Prince.

THE Government of India is bent upon economising the distribution of copies of the *Gazette of India*, and has asked for an explanation of the reasons why the Bengali and the Hindi Translators to the Government of Bengal should be supplied with the *Gazette*. A contemporary very properly remarks:—'It would have been more to the purpose to call for a justification of these offices, or, at any rate, their separate existence.'

THE *Indian Mirror* writes :—"The District Judge of Hughly has adopted a practical method for saving the records of the Court from the ravages of rats. His Lordship has ordered for the breeding of cats in the record room as the best plan to get rid of the rats. The rat-traps, it seems, do not work at Hughly, and it was, we believe, at a moment of inspiration that the bright idea of systematically setting cats to kill rats got possession of the mind of the Hughly Judge. The question may be put—who will pay for the feeding of these official cats? Of course, the Government. We may, in that case any day hear of a Cat Department under the Government of Bengal."

THE Salar Jung family estates and *jaghirs* will be administered by the Nizam's Government, the son of Sir Salar Jung and the daughter of Munir-ul-mulk beecoming Wards of the state. It is understood that Captain Beauclerk will be associated with a Mahomedan Talukdar to take charge.

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1890.

THE ZEMINDARY PANCHAYET.

THE idea of settling all disputes by arbitration instead of resorting to a Court of Law is a good one. It raises in the mind a picture of Utopia, which is very cheering. But in these days of the Kali Yuga or Iron age it is hard to be realised. We cannot possibly get rid of all Courts, Judges, and juries, of all barristers and attorneys, and vakils, of processes and mandamuses, and writs of every kind. Old Adam is far too prevalent in most men to make us hope in that way. To realise it we must wait about the same time as we should to see the wolf and the lamb drinking at the same fountain. All credit for good intention should be due to the young men who have started the idea of arbitration in supercession of suits in equity and common law. But we cannot prevail upon ourselves to believe that they partake much of common sense along with their goodness. In fact the suspicion is unavoidable that the profession is a cloak for something sinister. If tenants will all pay up their rents in due time there will be no occasion for rent suits, and if zemindars could suppress their longing for the fields of their neighbours, and their desire to bring recusant tenants to subordination by harrassing and ruinous law-suits, the civil courts might close their doors for good. The evil passions are the sources of litigation, and our people evince their evil passions by litigation. The Bengalis—specially the people of Eastern Bengal—are noted for their litigiousness, and they must change their nature and their habits before they would give up litigation for the sake of arbitration. How much soever we preach about the beauty of arbitration, there is no hope that we shall ever be able to convince our countrymen that quarrelling is bad to a sufficient extent to make them abstain from quarrelling. The laws of the land have made ample provision for arbitration; but few avail themselves of the law in that respect. Even those who resort to arbitration make the whole thing a farce by employing barristers, vakils and attorneys to appear before the arbitrators to watch their cases, and the cost is ruinous; often even more so than a regular suit would be. Under the circumstances, we can cherish no hope of our people accepting in good faith the preachings of panchayets and betake to arbitration. As well may we hope for the leopards to wash clean their spots as our countrymen to give up their fondness for litigiousness: In fact we may wish for the kingdom of Heaven on earth, but we must not forget that we have to deal with sinful mortals. Nor can we believe the projectors of the Panchayet movement so ignorant of human nature and of their men as to really believe that their preaching will do any good; and the suspicion, therefore, arises that they have other objects in view. In the beginning of this century *jeunes dores* and mashers and fussy young men, in the absence of other occupation, used to kill their time by attending the auction marts of Lebrun & Co., and Tulloch & Co., and subsequently of Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. They then took to attending lectures and clubs, and now the fashion is to have invitations to political Associations where the more adroit among them get to notoreity if not to distinction by becoming Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and so forth. It is not for any good they may do to their country, but for their own purposes they get up the Associations. Public good is their plea, but self is their object. In many cases, malice, envy, and all uncharitableness are the motive powers, and in some they are actually prompted by ruling authorities to quarrel against each other in order to prevent union and sow the seeds of discord. We shall not be so uncharitable as to deny that opinion on public questions might differ so as to let opposing and antagonistic Associations be formed. We may for the sake of argument take for granted that a Syed Ahmed or a Siva Prasad really thinks it will do harm to the country to support the National Congress, and therefore openly oppose the movement about it with all his might and main. But where no such radical difference of opinion is existent and the profession is the same, we cannot conceive that separate organisations can be actuated by any such honest feeling. We know for certain that a Lieutenant-Governor wanted to put down the British Indian Association by setting up people to organize a League. The Indian Association and several other Associations owe their existence to personal disparity of feeling, and we very much suspect that the new Zemindary body is similarly situated. We have been creditably informed that the British Indian Association took up the idea of the Panchayet, and proposed a "Sub-Committee of Arbitration," in which the projectors of the Panchayet were offered perfect freedom of action. But a Sub-Committee could not have a President and Vice-President and other office-bearers, and therefore it was not liked. In short, the Zemindary Panchayet is a rival of the British Indian Association, and the only good it does is to create a split in what is now working as a healthy body. We cannot, therefore, stretch the kind hand of fellowship to the movers of this scheme. We feel pretty certain that by this open declaration we give offence to young men whom we wish to encourage; but in the interests of an useful institution we feel bound to nip the growing evil in the bud.

MUNICIPAL ZULUM.

THE first fruits of the recent Municipal legislation in Calcutta painfully show what an engine of oppression has been placed in the hands of the Executive. Those who own *basti*-lands have been marked as the first victims. The tenants' rates and the owners' rates have now been amalgamated, and the owners are responsible for the rates payable by their tenants. It has become extremely difficult to realize the tenants' share of the rates, but that is a matter with which the Municipal Executive profess to have no concern. They will seize the owners' property, and put them to every indignity for the purpose of realizing the rates. It was pointed out at the time the Municipal Bill was in Council that the provisions regarding the *busti*-rates would inflict great hardship upon the people, and invest Municipal officers with power which may at any time be abused, and that no man's honor, however respectable his position may be in society, would be safe in their hands. These representations were utterly disregarded, and the *busti*-regulations, which were declared to be iniquitous, were passed in spite of loud public protests. How these regulations are working will be seen from an instance which has lately occurred.

The following extract from the *Indian Mirror* will give the facts of the case:—"A gentleman, who owns some *busti*-lands in the city, having experienced great difficulty in recovering rents as well as their share of the rates from his tenants, wanted time to pay such rates. But far from any time being given him, some of his movable property was suddenly seized and removed, and he was put to indignity and humiliation! The gentleman has not been in arrears as regards payment of rates for the houses he possesses in Calcutta. But because he has the misfortune to possess *busti*-lands, and because a new law which has been passed, in spite of the loud and earnest protest of the people, makes it obligatory on owners of *busti*-lands to pay the tenant's share of the rates, he happens to be at the mercy of the Corporation, and is subjected to indignity and annoyance, never before experienced by him."

It was on Thursday last that the house of the gentleman mentioned above was invaded by Municipal hirelings. It is incredible, but it is nevertheless a fact, that a whole army of Municipal underlings entered the house, and seized some of the movable property. The Inspector of the Jorabagan Thana accompanied the invading army. The License Officer honored the house with his presence. Bailiffs, constables, and coolies, and the other instruments of oppression, were all present to make the expedition successful. One who had no knowledge of the actual state of affairs would have supposed that the gentleman who was honored with these 'domiciliary' visits, had committed a grave offence, and the Police had come in force to his house to arrest him. The gentleman happens to be a man of wealth and position, who is well known in high quarters as a man of influence, who fearlessly gives expression to his opinions about public officers and public questions. Is it possible that he has incurred the displeasure of the Municipal Executive by his bold exposure of Municipal wrongs? Is it personal feeling that has actuated the Municipal authorities in taking oppressive proceedings against him? We have no wish to answer these questions, but would point out that the fearless attitude which the gentleman has assumed regarding questions of public importance has exposed him to indignity and humiliation from quarters where such treatment is least expected. It has been said, with what truth we do not know, that it is for his political opinions that he is paying the penalty, and that he has been subjected to grave wrongs from the hands of those to whom, in the interests of public justice, he might have given a cause of offence.

There is great excitement in native society. If one of our wealthiest men, who scrupulously meets his Municipal obligations, receive such scandalous treatment from the Municipal authorities, what safety is there for the poor rate-payers who cannot afford the luxury of resisting Municipal authority in the law-courts? If the gentleman had been a rebel, and committed a grave political offence, he could not have been subjected to greater indignities than he was on Thursday last. It has been freely said that there is no protection for property and honor under the present Municipal *regime*. This is certainly an exaggerated view of things, but the oppressive proceedings of the Municipal authorities give a show of justification to such remarks. The responsible officers of the Municipality must have intended by their proceedings to subject the gentleman we have referred to above to public disgrace; but they should have known that the disgrace is theirs and not his. Would they have dared to take such proceedings against a European gentleman, in the European part of the town? Sir Henry Harrison is perfectly aware that his appointment would not be worth a day's purchase, if his officers were guilty of such acts against a European citizen. That these proceedings were carried on with the sanction of the Chairman of the Municipality, does not admit of a moment's doubt. Sir Henry is credited with tact and judgment; but these must have deserted him, if the *zulum* we have mentioned above was committed with his knowledge. It is painful that Sir Henry Harrison, who, at one time, was a great favourite with the people, should be accused of such tyrannical conduct. He has made himself unpopular in various ways; but we never thought he would be guilty of such outrageous conduct.

MR. MACLEAN, M. P. ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN, the well-known Bombay publicist, who now represents Oldham—a Lancashire constituency—in the House of Commons, naturally takes a great interest in the extension of Indian railways. Since he entered Parliament he has, as might have been expected, been doing his best to get more railways constructed in this country at the cost of the voiceless and helpless Indian tax-payer. Mr. Maclean recently delivered an address to a crowded audience at the Free Library, Oldham, on the subject of Indian railways. He pointed out that during the last 36 years 204 crores of rupees have been invested in railways in this country, and that nearly the whole of this large sum was English capital. With this money upwards of 15,000 miles of railroad have been built. He, of course, defended the policy of Lord Dalhousie, who offered a guarantee of 5 per cent. to private capitalists, with a share of any profit over and above that, in order to induce them to undertake the construction of railways in this country. Mr. Maclean, however, could not deny that the system of guaranteeing capital expended on the railways led to great demands on the Indian Government. He said:—"All the interest had to be found out of the public revenue if the revenue from the railways was not equal to the dividend guaranteed. There was last year a net loss of about £1,750,000 on the working of Indian railways; that was to say, the railways did not pay the full

interest of perhaps £10,000,000 on the whole capital invested, but only £8,250,000. But stating the loss in that way was misleading and he thought that the Government had attempted to make out a worse case for the railway revenue than was justified by the facts, because of the great dread of increasing the burden of taxation in the country. That was only justifiable to a certain extent." The charge which Mr. Maclean has brought against the Government is utterly unfounded. As a matter of fact, the Indian railway system has, on the average, caused an annual loss of 2 crores of rupees, which is borne by the tax-payer. The Parliamentary Committee on Indian Railways, which sat during the Session of 1884, pointed out in their Report that the burden which railways had imposed on the Treasury up to the end of 1883 amounted to 70 crores and since then ten crores of rupees have been added to that sum. The Government does not attempt to make out a worse case for the railway revenue than is justified by the facts. On the contrary, it presents the financial results of the Indian railway system in as favourable a light as it can possibly do. This was admitted by Mr. Maclean in plain terms in a lecture which he delivered six years ago before the Indian section of the Society of Arts. He then stated that there were only four systems of Indian railways—namely, the East Indian Railway, the Eastern Bengal Railway, the Bombay-Baroda and Central Indian Railway and the Great Indian Penin-ular Railway—which had proved sound and profitable investments; that the other lines did not pay their way; and that there were some which would never prove reproductive. This was said when Mr. Maclean was not a member of Parliament. But his return to the House of Commons by a Lancashire constituency has had the effect of producing a marvellous change in his views on Indian questions. It will be remembered that when Mr. Maclean was editing the *Bombay Guzette* he strongly condemned the abolition of the Indian import duties at the bidding, and in the interests of the cotton lords of Manchester. But now he is not only convinced of the wisdom of that step, but he also thinks that the Factory law of India ought to be assimilated to that of England and that more railways ought to be constructed in this country with borrowed capital. A member of the British House of Commons has a wonderful capacity to adapt himself to the views of his constituents, and Mr. Maclean's case furnishes a striking illustration of the truth of this.

He is of opinion that in the peculiar position of the Government it is absolutely necessary that any money to be expended on Indian railways should be spent either by the State itself raising a loan or through assisted companies receiving a certain guarantee that their money would not be entirely thrown away. He observed:—"the Government, which had the great lines in it's own hands, and which was the owner of the land throughout the country, ought to see that the lines intended for the improvement of its own property were carried out in a satisfactory way, and that could only be done by the Government taking up the matter itself. Then they came to the question of what would be the cost to the State of investing a very considerable sum of money on new lines. In an immense country like India 40,000 miles of railway would not be sufficient. *They could make railways all over India which would, in good time, bring in a fair profit.* If the Government raised by its credit £35,000,000 to £40,000,000 for the purpose of extending Indian railways it would cost India very little. If the cost to the people of India were a million on the way of interest on the capital, did any-one maintain that the construction of the additional railways would not bring in a sufficient increase of land revenues and other advantages to justify the expenditure of that sum of money? He did not think the Government could have viewed the question in all its aspects fairly, or it would have been found that the policy to which it had committed itself was a very short-sighted one. We were too much occupied with industrial questions as distinct from commercial questions. It would be a good thing if public opinion in this country was strongly stirred up to influence the Government of India to change its policy and to hasten on the construction of Indian railways." The italics in the passage just quoted are ours. Mr. Maclean does not, indeed, go so far as Sir Edward Watkin who visited India last cold weather and who has strongly recommended the Government of India to spend an additional sum of 100 crores on railway extension. Mr. Maclean wants that 35 to 40 crores of rupees should be raised by loan and extended on the construction of more railways and he assures us that the investment would in good time prove profitable. He does not, however, tell us in how many years the new lines which he advocates would bring in a fair way. Until they pay their way, the tax-payer will certainly have to bear the loss on their account, in addition to the 2 crores which he has now to pay for enjoying the advantages of railway travelling. It should also be remembered that as railways have now been constructed along the most important lines of communication, the returns which are yielded on the money invested in Indian railways in the past must not be regarded as affording any evidence, but similar financial results will be obtained from the lines that may be built in the future. Overlooking this important consideration, the India Office has been recklessly giving guarantees to fresh railways. As Sir George Campbell pertinently obse ved in the course of the last Budget debate in the House of Commons, the Council of the Secretary of State, not strong enough to resist the pressure brought to bear upon them, is granting too favourable terms to London Syndicates and thereby imposing heavy additional burdens on the tax-payer. But this even does not satisfy Manchester. In her anxiety to promote the well-being of the Indian people she has been agitating for the construction of more railways in this country and as she is powerful enough to make herself heard, the prospect before the tax-payer is very gloomy, indeed.

REGULATION OF FACTORY LABOUR IN INDIA.

THE reader knows that the commercial philanthropists of Lancashire whose hearts were touched to the quick by the sufferings of Indian operatives have for some time past been trying their best to get the English Factory Acts extended to this country. Since the establishment of the cotton industry in Bombay these gentlemen have been taking an extraordinay interest in the welfare of the Indian people. In the first place, they set on foot a persistent agitation for the repeal of the cotton duties for the benefit of the poor consumer in this country. This unholy agitation was carried until those duties were remitted and the finances of India permanently crippled by the wanton sacrifice of an unobjectionable source of revenue. As soon as the first step towards the abolition of the duties was taken by Lord Lytton's Government, or, in other words, by Sir John Strachey, the cotton lords of Manchester demanded the regulation of factory labour in this country, of course, in the interests of Indian operatives. This demand, too, was complied with, and in 1881 the Indian Factories Act was passed by the Viceroy's Legislative Council. The provisions of the Act did not, however, satisfy the manufacturers of Lancashire, as they were not so stringent as those of the English Acts on the subjects. And as Manchester found it impossible to compete with Bombay in the markets of China and Japan, her commercial philanthropists renewed the demand for assimilating the factory law of England to that of India. They found a supporter in Lord Cross, the present Secretary of State for India, who is himself a Lancashire-man. In March last a deputation from the operatives of Lancashire waited on his Lordship at the India Office and urged on him the the necessity of extending the English Factory Act to India. It is needless to say that Lord Cross expressed his sympathy with the object the deputation had in view, and held out hopes that their representations would receive favourable consideration. A few weeks afterwards Sir John Gorst, the Under-Secretary of State, in his place in the House of Commons, announced that Lord Cross had desired the Government of India to amend the Indian Factory Act on certain points. His Lordship's instructions have been carried out and the Government of India has undertaken a revision of the Indian Factories Act, 1881.

At the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, held on the 31st ultimo, Mr. Scoble asked for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Factories Act, which was passed nine years ago. The Legal Member explained that the provisions of the Act of 1881 were limited to those points for which legislation had been shown to be necessary; and the present measure embodies only such amendments and additions as the experience of nine years has proved to be desirable. But he failed to make out a case for amending the Act of 1881 in the manner directed by the Secretary of State. Mr. Scoble tells us that in 1884 the Bombay Government appointed a Commission to consider and report on the working of the Factory Act of 1881, and that Commission presented an exhaustive report in the following year. It recommended that the age for children should be raised, and that the employment of women in mills should be restricted very much below the time during which they were now engaged. A minority of the Commission also recommended that the factories should be closed every Sunday, so as to give the work people one holiday a week. In May 1888 Lord Cross asked the Government of India for a special report on the working of the Factory Act of 1881 and enquired if it was necessary to amend the Act in the direction of additional stringency. In a later despatch the Secretary of State requested the Government of India to especially consider whether it was expedient to restrict the hours of labour in the case of adult women and children, and whether the closing of factories one day in seven should be insisted on. The Government of India called upon the Local Governments for information on the questions raised by the Secretary of State. Replies received from the Local Governments clearly showed that the assimilation of the English and Indian Factory Acts was not desirable. As to long hours of work, on which special stress was laid by Lord Cross the Madras Government pointed out that the factory operatives present a much healthier aspect than the outside labourers and seem to live a happy and contented life. The Governor-General in Council distinctly stated that he was not convinced that a case had been made out for limiting the hours of labour. The Madras Chamber of Commerce showed that as regards accommodation, sanitation, ventilation, and general comfort the factories in the Southern Presidency are not in need of further legislation. The Bengal Government reported that the sanitary arrangements and ventilation of factories were good, and that there was no complaint as to the treatment of labourers. Considering all the circumstances Sir Steuart Bayley expressed his opinion that further legislation was not required. The Government of the North-Western Provinces stated that the hours of works were not unreasonably long and that manufacturing industries in the Upper Provinces being still in the first stage there was no necessity for further legislative protection of labour. The Government of Bombay in the time of Sir James Ferguson, who appointed the Commission of which mention has been made above and who now represents a Lancashire constituency in the House of Commons, recommended in 1885 that legislation was desirable for the restriction of the hours of labour for women and children; and that the grant of four days holidays in every month to women and children should be made compulsory by law. But the Government of Lord Reay does not hold these views. The Government of Bombay wrote last year:—"It is true that the hours are long on paper and that the recognized holidays are few, but, on the other hand, the operatives do not work all the time the mill is open during the day and when they do work it is in a more easy-going and desultory manner than does the ordinary English mill-hand. To long work they have no objection as long as it is light work and provided they may occasionally go out, talk, eat and smoke." The Bombay Government further stated that any interference on the part of the Government with the hours and time of work would be most unpopular with the Indian mill-owner and with the Indian mill-hands whose earnings would thereby be at once diminished, as their wages are entirely regulated on the piece-work system; and that the labourers in the Bombay mills are contented with their position as evidenced by the popularity of their employment.

Nothing could be clearer and more emphatic than the opinions of the Local Governments which we have summarised above. Considering these opinions, the Government of India addressed a despatch to the Secretary of State in March last, in which they wrote:—"We desire to give expression to our view that the English Factory Acts are inapplicable to the present conditions of labour in Indian factories. It is a well-attested fact that the employes in Indian factories reach a standard of comfort and content not attained by persons in their rank of life who are engaged in pursuits of a different nature. The machinery, moreover, is owing to comparative absence of competition, driven in factories in India at a pace so slow that it would not be tolerated in England, and it is estimated that in many of the mills in India about twice as many operatives are employed as in the mills of the same capacity in England. It follows that the work of the operative in an Indian factory is far more desultory and less exhausting than that of the operative working in England, and that the provisions which are rendered necessary by the exacting nature of labour in England are not demanded in the interests of Indian operatives, who would indeed be prejudically affected by them, while they will impose a needless and uncalled-for obstacle to the development of the industries of India." As regards the Sunday question the Government of India expressed their opinion that, considering the number of Native festivals and holidays, when the work people absent themselves it is not necessary to insist on the provision of a fixed number of holidays. It will thus be seen that the evidence furnished by the Local Governments proved to demonstration that the labourers in the Indian mills are quite satisfied with their position and have nothing to complain of. But the philanthropists of Lancashire have discoursed that they have grievances and are determined that these shall be redressed. In the teeth of the opinions expressed by the Local Governments that there is no necessity for further legislation for the protection of Indian operatives, Lord Cross, as might have been expected, has fallen in with the views of the Lancashire manufacturers. Well does the *Pioneer* remark:—"The agitation at home has been nominally in the interests of native operatives, but its selfishness from the outset was so thinly veiled that its true meaning could not be mistaken. Lancashire has suffered a good deal of late years from the competition of Indian mills, inspite of the removal of the cotton duties, and it has bestirred itself to check progress here by attacking the system of labour. Long hours and few holidays were described as being prejudical to the well-being of the operatives, and it was suggested that the true remedy lay in applying the provisions of the English Factory Acts to this country." But although the Government of India were able to resist the demand for assimilating the Factory law of this country to that of England, they have been required by the Secretary of State to amend the Act of 1881 on certain points, necessity of which has not been etablished by the evidence collected in this country. In order to please the cotton lords of Manchester Lord Cross has ignored the wide difference in the conditions of labour in England and India. His Lordship overlooked the important consideration on which Lord Reay's Government rightly laid so much stress, namely, that although the hours of labour in Indian mills are long on paper and the recognised holidays are few, yet the operatives do not work all the time the mill is open during the day and that they can always take a holiday whenever they like.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN FUND.

THE annual meeting of the Countess of Dufferin Fund was held, under the presidency of His Excellency the Viceroy, at the Town Hall, on Friday last. The Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins presented the fifth Report of the Fund, and in moving for its adoption, showed by facts and figures that the National Association for Supplying Medical Aid to the Women of India is making steady progress, and that its financial position is highly satisfactory. The two main objects which the Association had always kept in view were medical relief and medical tuition, and he was glad to be able to point to a steady and satisfactory expansion of the work of the Association. The number of students has increased, and effective relief is given to thousands of helpless women. There are now eleven Provincial Branches under the Central Committee, and the operations of the Fund have gradually extended throughout the country. Attached or affiliated to the Provincial Branches, there are some fifty local and District Associations and Committees, all of which are more or less in touch with the Central Committee itself. A rough calculation shows that about ten lacs have been spent during the last few years in the erection of buildings, especially adapted for affording medical relief to Native women, and that this has been accomplished, is chiefly due to the efforts of energetic workers in the interests of the Fund. The number of women, who have received medical aid during the year under review, is computed to have been no less than two hundred thousand, and this relief has been afforded by thirty hospitals and twenty dispensaries, all directly governed by, or affiliated to, the Association. Thirty Lady-Doctors and Assistant-Surgeons are now working in connection with the Fund, this number including eight ladies who have been specially brought out from England, while the Branch returns show that 238 pupils are studying at the medical colleges and schools in this country.

The Hon'ble Mr. Amir Ali in seconding the adoption of the Report dwelt at length on the advantages of the Institution, and appealed to our countrymen to liberally support the Bengal Branch of the Association. The Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehari Ghosh in supporting the motion said that if the people could once be brought to see that in supporting the Institution they would do an act of charity, they would gladly respond to the appeal made to them to give it their effective aid. "What we want," he continued, "was not the spirit of charity, but its diversion to new channels, and our Western culture should teach us more refined and beneficial modes of showing our sympathy with those who are afflicted or distressed in 'mind, body or estate.' He made also a felicitous reference to the 'red spots' in the Map, attached to the Report showing the extent of the operations of the Association.

The Hon'ble Mr. Nulkar made a thoughtful speech, but its effect was greatly marred by his defective delivery. After referring to the benefits of female education, and the immense good which such an Institution is destined to do to the country, he observed:

"But besides these direct blessings, the movement is fraught with other and far reaching results in an indirect way which may not yield the palm to its direct benefits, great and everlasting as these undoubtedly are. If the Indian people are, generally speaking among the most religiously conservative in many social matters, and look askance upon everything now, especially when it comes from foreigners, perhaps we need not feel entirely despondent of hope. Happily there is a counterpart and a brighter side to their national character, which is found sometimes to assert itself in a very unlooked for manner. Show them in a concrete, tangible form the practical benefits to be readily derived from an innovation, and you will find no people in the world more ready to acquiesce in it in silence, and even to take kindly to it."

Mr. A. M. Bose made an impressive speech, and in speaking of the Branch of the Association in the United Kingdom very happily said that India has made a conquest of England, or rather the United Kingdom has been annexed to the Indian Empire.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in proposing a vote of thanks to His Excellency the Viceroy for presiding referred to the good work which the Bengal Branch was doing. In one department, he said, that of teaching, Calcutta is doing excellently. His Honor continued:

"We have 27 in the Medical College and 22 in the Campbell Medical School, and the reports of their progress and proficiency are in all respects satisfactory. I have no doubt that we shall soon be able from these institutions to supply an adequate number of trained lady doctors and hospital assistants for as many places as demand their services. But this is not all. One part of Lady Dufferin's scheme was medical relief in the shape of establishing hospitals and dispensaries for women. In Calcutta we have attempted to do something to carry out this object, but we have hitherto been confined to a small hired house in Circular Road which has room but for few in-patients and the site and surroundings of which have been strongly condemned by Lady Dufferin herself. Work has been carried on here under great difficulties during the past year by Mrs. Foggo with an inadequate nurse staff, for she has no accommodation for more. * * * But now to touch on the least satisfactory part of the work—our endeavours to provide accommodation more worthy of Calcutta for its Dufferin Hospital. We have with a good deal of difficulty collected Rs. 93,000, of which little more than Rs. 50,000 has been subscribed by private individuals. We have acquired and paid over half a lakh of rupees for a site, the value of which will probably rise every day, and we have commenced building, but our friends only allow us to commence on a small scale, and we cannot at present provide for more than half the accommodation set down in the plans and estimates. I should be unwilling to think that the rich and enlightened community of Calcutta were really behind those of other cities of the empire, in the interest they take in Lady Dufferin's scheme, and I would rather take refuge in the belief that their omission to show them a real interest is due to the matter not being sufficiently advertised and its importance imperfectly set before them."

He spoke in favorable terms of the liberality of the Maharaja of Durbhanga, and pointed to his example as one which may be worthily followed by other rich and liberal-minded men.

His Excellency the Viceroy in thanking His Honor for his vote of thanks spoke in eloquent terms of the gratifying proofs he has received of the steady growth of the Institution. He said:

"I believe that more than one Viceroy have been credited with a desire to paint the whole map of India red, and I am not sure that a similar accusation has not once or twice been already levelled at my head. I am quite prepared to say that, if by painting the whole map of India red is meant painting it red in the sense indicated in the speeches of the two gentlemen (Dr. Rashbehari Ghosh and Mr. A. M. Bose,) who have addressed you so eloquently this evening, I am ready to commence the process at once (applause), and I join with them in hoping that before very long this little eruption of red spots which now somewhat sparsely ornaments the surface of the country may eventually arrive at what is, I believe, known in medical phraseology as the confluent stage. (Applause and Laughter).

I venture to refer to one other highly gratifying piece of evidence mentioned in the Report—I mean the notable increase in the number of purda-nasheen women by whom our hospitals and dispensaries have been attended during past years. No evidence could be more conclusive of the growing disposition of the women of India to avail themselves of the medical assistance which the Association has placed within its reach. (Applause).

The activity which has been shown by the supporters of the movement throughout India is most gratifying. It would be impossible to discuss in detail all that is being done in different parts of the country; but as more than one speaker has referred to the shortcomings of the province of Bengal, I will merely notice what they have said in order to express my earnest hope that the eloquent and vigorous words which we have listened to this evening upon the subject may not be without their effect. I cannot help thinking that there is a great deal in what His Honor said that truths of this kind require, to be enforced by a certain amount of repetition, and I have little doubt that, before another year has passed, the Bengal Committee will have found it possible to complete in a thoroughly satisfactory manner the building scheme which it adopted at the time when my predecessor, almost I think as his last public act in the City of Calcutta, addressed a Calcutta audience in support of the proposal to found a new hospital here. (Applause). I cannot bring myself to believe that the sum still wanted for this purpose, considering the great liberality of the wealthier classes in this Province, will not soon be forthcoming."

All the speakers spoke of the short-comings of the Bengal Branch of the Association. Bengal has not got such a large fund as the other Provinces have. The people of this province do not show that interest in this noble work as other parts of the country evince. The gifts to the Bengal Branch are not so munificent as was expected. Stirring appeals were made by all the speakers to the nobility and gentry of Bengal, and they were earnestly asked to open their purse-strings. It is not exactly correct that there have not been liberal subscriptions in aid of the Fund in Bengal. Many of our rich men have made munificent gifts. Most of the gifts, however, have been appropriated by the Central Committee, and for this

reason Bengal is not able to show that results which may reasonably be expected from it. The is another reason why the Bengal Branch is not so flourishing as other Branches. The people of Bengal are not in need of the medical relief given by the Association to such an extent as those of other Provinces. The nurses of Bengal are more intelligent and better educated than those of other parts of the country; and medical aid from the Graduates of the Medical College can be more effectively availed of here than in other places. Niether the ladies of the zenana nor the poor women of the country have that prejudice against treatment by the graduates of our Medical schools as is met with in other Provinces. Very effective medical aid can be obtained with a two-Rupee fee. Medical assistance is almost at every door in Calcutta, and few, very few, cases go without effective treatment. The advantages of the Institution, therefore, are not so apparent here, as elsewhere; and it is no wonder that the nobility and gentry naturally feel reluctant to subscribe liberally to a Fund whose benefits cannot be widely enjoyed.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE Lieutenant-Governor is expected to be away to Chota Nagpur for a month or so. His Honor leaves the Presidency about the 19th or the 20th instant. The *Kol* grievances will be enquired into very thoroughly, we expect.

WE hear Mr. Macaulay will act for Sir John Edgar during his absence on leave.

AS already settled Sir Henry Harrison goes to the Board of Revenue in March next on the retirement of the Hon'ble F. B. Peacock. Everybody knows how he secured the good will of our countrymen when he had to fight against Mr. Justice Cunningham and the Health Society, and how he afterwards secured the good will of his countrymen by kicking at the Native Commissioners. We do think he will be equally successful in the Board. Mr. Bolton, we learn, is to succeed Sir Henry in the Corporation. We do not know much of him, only that he is a man of sweet speech, but we know that if he is appointed Chairman of the Municipality, it will be in supercession of the lawful rights and claims of Mr. Smith. But the latter gentleman does not belong to the party of the reigning king and has no chance.

HIS Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, who is now on a pilgrimage tour, is expected in Calcutta at the end of this month.

COLONEL HENDERSON, the Superintendent of the Thugee and Dacoity Department, is now in Calcutta.

MAHARAJAH BAHADUR Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore and the Committee of the Prince Albert Victor Reception Fund have done a courteous as well as a necessary thing in circulating the telegrams of welcome which met the Prince on his arrival, and the correspondence showing the appreciation by His Royal Highness of the efforts made to do him honour. To all right-thinking men those efforts will be chiefly valuable as a means by which the loyalty of the people found a channel of expression. From all parts of Assam, Bengal, Behar, and Orissa there was an union of all classes and all communities to compass the common object of placing the loyalty of the people beyond question, and of making this the characteristic of a welcome to the Prince which might appropriately be called national. If it be pleasant to record that the feeling of the people is acknowledged in no ungrudging way by the Governments of India and Bengal and the Prince himself, it is still more pleasant to chronicle the manner in which the united provinces acquitted themselves of a duty and a courtesy at once.

WE are glad to learn that the small-pox epidemic in the suburbs of Calcutta has somewhat abated. About 800 cases broke out in the space of three months, the reason of which is supposed to be the neglect of the ordinary precaution of vaccination. Cholera is, however, raging in the town with some virulence.

THE *Daily News* wonders that we are not heartily ashamed of ourselves in common with those that we dare defend, in connection with the Public Library question. Our logic is supposed to be at fault, because we go the length of thinking that it is possible for an institution to be of *public* utility, though *all* classes and sections of the public may not be *directly* benefited by it. If the logic on the other side was good, contribution of Municipal or State funds for the maintenance of gardens, hospitals, schools, squares, dispensaries and a thousand other things that might be named would involve an element of criminality of no small proportion. Why should the rich pay for keeping up hospitals to which they or their kith and kin could not by the remotest possibility go? Why again should the poor and illiterate pay either through the Municipality or Government anything towards the maintenance of schools and Colleges that they are never likely to be benefited by, or of gardens that they are not even permitted to enter? It is to the benefit neither of a city nor of its citizens that all should grow up in ignorance, and if a few can shake it off it is surely to the advantage of those not equally fortunate, for if public spirit is to be developed, which at all events is for public benefit, it must be by the instrumentality of diffusion of knowledge. If our contemporary's logic be correct the maintenance of the British Museum and similar other institutions in the very hearts and homes of popular liberty would be a fitting cause of action in Chancery against the Queen's Government. It is preposterous to argue that to create a taste for literature, science or philosophy by affording facilities of reading is not a matter in which the general public has an interest. Such hole and corner radicalism is out of place in a growing society like ours, whatever it may be in better constituted communities. Judging in our friend's light the cheap literature movement recently set on foot which must depend for success entirely on *public* support in some shape or another had better been nipped in the bud. We have heard our Anglo-Indian contemporaries argue that because the two hundred millions of India cannot all be educated, State education in all forms should be discontinued for it can only benefit a "microscopic minority." That is a position that we for ourselves are not yet prepared to accept, and so long as we do not do that, our "shamefacedness" will be long in coming. We can only hope that fullest advantage will be taken of the Municipal contribution to make the Library as largely available to the general public as possible. Municipal Funds have been known to be spent on much less worthier objects, and the diversion in question would not be more unfair than maintaining in European parts of the Town ideal standards of cleanliness and comfort, while native quarters from where the rates and taxes flow in more plentifully, are miserably neglected. This is one of those cases in which the end *does* justify the means however the latter may be characterised.

THE *Englishman* betrays no "official secret" we trust, in announcing that "the public offices will probably close at Calcutta on the 29th March." We do not quite understand to what the "public offices" owe this good fortune. We fancy our contemporary elliptically refers to the "Simla going" offices, and if so we are sorry that they are going to desert us so early in the season. We were always led to believe that the evil would be gradually remedied and that Government would remain down in the plains so long as possible. Early flights might be discouraged as much as possible and the contingents cut down if the whole of the Exodus could not be given up. Some such understanding led to the relaxation of the agitation in which all sections of the community freely took part. If all the result of that memorable agitation be to cut down the poor *kerani's* allowances for compulsory exile in the Himalayan regions it is time that it were resumed *de novo*.

SANITARY reforms of a very partial character have been all the outcome of the discussion of the coolie question. This has served as a sop for the time being no doubt, but even the sanitary reforms have not been thorough-going. Sir Steuart Bayley who takes great interest in the question evidently feels that more ought to be done. But His Honor can only deal with the province under his charge and is taking further steps to see what can be done. In this connection we are glad to learn that Dr. W. H. Gregg, Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, has gone to Julpiguri, under instructions from the Government of Bengal, to enquire into the sanitary condition of that district and of the tea gardens in the Dooars, with special reference to the annual outbreaks of cholera in those parts, and the unsatisfactory manner in which the statistics of births and deaths are at present registered in the tea gardens. When reliable statistics are got it will not be difficult to show that much of the boasted improvement in sanitation in the light of the birth and death-rates is illusory. We are also glad to read in the *Indian Daily News*:

Some of the firms interested in tea are anxious to remove the grievances of the coolies in the tea gardens. There have been many complaints from Assam and the Eastern Districts of oppression and other things, and the Native Press has given much attention to the subject. We have heard it said that several firms in Calcutta have had under consideration the experiment of more largely employing Natives in the management of the gardens. The idea probably is that men in the position of overseers or managers acquainted with the language and habits of the coolies would be able to manage them more easily than men whose knowledge of the language is very inperfect, and whose patience is not equal to the requirements of the position. It is thought that if the coolies are assured of good treatment, and that they will be taken care of, and their safety assured, they would readily take service in the gardens, and the labour difficulty would thereby be solved. It may be worth while to try the experiment, as we hear some of the tea agencies contemplate doing.

HEALTH Office and Health Society ideas of hygiene and sanitation are difficult to fathom; but the "preventible theory of disease at times receives a practical rude check that would amount to criminality if it had any extraneous origin. Would our readers believe that the filthy water of the drain pits along footpaths are at times used for street-watering in certain localities of Calcutta? Yet such is the case, and with so systematic perverseness do the municipal underlings practise or countenance this pernicious method that it is a wonder that it does not attract the attention of the Health Officer and Chairman of the Municipality, or of its numerous members. In main thoroughfares the nauseous liquid is carried from one pit to another at the time of the so-called cleaning, either through the surface drains or in some other way. But in the obscurer *gullies* not even this precaution is deemed worth taking and what the zealous *dhangur* does is to sprinkle the nectar all over the Street, and let it dry in sun greatly to the pleasure and much conducing to the health of the residents of the locality. This is a novel idea of drain and pit cleaning which ought to be awarded the "Society's" prize medal. We have drawn attention to this nasty practice before, but evidently with no result.

AN official Rescript of Emperor William directs Prince Bismarck to sound the British, French, Swiss, and Belgian Cabinets as to whether they would be disposed to come to a common understanding regarding the labour question with a view to meeting the wishes and needs of workmen. If the Powers agree to the principle, Prince Bismarck is empowered to invite all the Powers interested in the question to a Conference on the subject. The rescript has caused much surprise in Berlin owing to the Government having only lately, in the Reichstag, deprecated any further steps in favour of workmen. It is not, however, countersigned by Prince Bismarck and it is reported that his Majesty has acted on his own initiative.

SIR HENRY HARRISON complains that in disallowing his graded system scheme the Commissioners are backing out of their promise upon the strength of which he says he proceeded and worked. Sir Henry's own figures and statements, however, are capable of showing by proper manipulation that his opponents on the Commission are no eaters of their own word after all. Without going into details we may summarise that what the Commissioners did agree to in the shape of giving increments to deserving servants would not lead to any worse burden than 12,000 a year in the fulness of time, and when all the officers came to get what they would be entitled to under the contemplated system. Sir Henry's present scheme which they had never bargained for, would add a lac to the existing establishment charges, while it would give double, nay treble, advantages in some fortunate cases, while in others by a change in the old gradation rules serious injustice would be done to deserving officers with long service. When the Suburbs came to be amalgamated with the town proper it was expressly understood that the officers taken from the Suburban establishment must not look to the pay and promotion of their brethren in Calcutta. What Sir Henry's proposal will involve will be to give these men an unfair advantage over the Calcutta people and it is not very wonderful, therefore, that Sir Henry should now have so much Suburban support. We are glad, however, to see a determined stand has been made on the Commission against Sir Henry's proposals, and an intelligent alternative suggested that we hope to see adopted. It will have the double advantage of bringing no crushing burden upon the Municipal Funds and of rewarding really deserving officers upon an uniform basis.

Sir Henry is near the end of his office, and may naturally be anxious to win the golden opinions of his establishment and he can well afford to be generous at other's expense. But this does not happen to suit the ratepayers themselves, who think that Municipal servants are already better paid and treated than those in private or Government service and that 'increment' is not so much necessary for efficiency as proper supervision. It is a standing reproach to our Municipal administration that the rate-prayers' complaints are never heeded or remedied on the plea that there is not sufficient establishment. If that be so, and if the Municipality can afford an annual 'increment' of a lac of rupees to the existing establishment, why should it not be diverted for the purpose of having an additional establishment which would be very much more satisfactory than oiling oiled heads. And if that be not necessary there ought to be some remission of the town dues.

MR. PERCIVAL SPENCER repeated his parachute experiments on Saturday last on a larger scale than before. He is supposed to have ascended a height of two miles from where he took his leap. Several interesting scientific observations were made and photographs taken in mid air.

MR. VERNON'S Cricket team is evidently not displeased with the discomfiture they recently met with at the hands of the plucky Parsi eleven of Bombay. On the contrary they were delighted to find such good sport among natives and by way of compliment wish to play a return match. Mr. Vernon's is a picked team of some of the best English players.

THE Mail brings details of Mr. Gladstone's memorable Hawarden speech in which India was so prominently noticed. He said that it was quite time that all people in England should come to understand their enormous responsibility, personal and individual, with respect to the welfare of the people of India. No country since the beginning of the world ever undertook such a charge as the British have incurred with reference to the happiness of nearly three hundred million people in the Indian Empire. Let every one, said Mr. Gladstone, determine to do India all the good he can, that the same principles of justice, mercy, and equity which every one wishes to see prevailing in the Government of England may likewise prevail, so far as his vote will affect the issue, in India. He continued :—

"I rejoice to think that it is impossible to hold India by the sword alone. We must hold it by the enlightened principles of Government and only by the constant extension of those principles you can hope to make the Indian Government a permanent and happy one. I do not answer for all ages to come but I believe it quite possible that that Empire is long lived. Certainly among the magnificent performances of the last and early part of this century there were many transactions which ought to raise a blush to the cheek of Englishmen; but the principles of right are remembered by those who now govern India. I most confidently believe that the tenure of that power by the English on the whole is approved by the great masses of the population. "One thing is perfectly unquestionable. No portion of that population wish to see the British Power dislodged, in order to bring in any other Power."

Just so. If all Mr. Gladstone's fellow voters could be brought to see things in the same light, justice would not be long in coming to us.

MR. PARNELL'S persecutors are in a fairly bad way once more. His action against the *Times* for publishing forged letters has been settled, Mr. Parnell's Counsel having announced that he has accepted five thousand pounds damages. The *Times* has found it rather difficult to draw the chestnut out of the fire and will have learnt a lesson that may benefit Home Rule. The O'Shea divorce move may soon be expected to be exposed.

UPON his return to Lahore from the frontier Prince Albert Victor laid the foundation stone of the Jubilee Museum. In doing so His Royal Highness observed :—

The real military spirit and real military material are so conspicuous in this province of action that I can count on military brevity being acceptable to-day. I had heard of the cunning wood-carving and beautiful embroideries of the Punjab before I came to India, and have special reason for being delighted to take part in the scheme which has the double object of forming the great Museum and a sample-house of products in this interesting country, and affording technical education to those whose career must be in other paths than those of the plough and sword, for you know how my father has laboured to establish in England a splendid and lasting Institution which will teach mankind the reality of our great Empire. This museum and the Technical Institute of the Punjab embrace precisely the same objects as those aimed at by the Imperial Institute. And the pleasure my father will feel, on learning that the Punjab is to have an Institute based on the lines of the great Institute in London will, I feel sure, be equally shared by the Queen Empress. The loyal offerings poured in by the chiefs and the people of this province could have found no more appropriate and acceptable object than that of an Institution for the promotion of trade and Agriculture and for the encouragement of Art among the people of the Punjab."

After inspecting the local school of Arts, His Royal Highness opened the Victoria Jubilee Hall which was the occasion for yet another felicitous speech, which was in the following terms :—

It affords me great pleasure to be here to-day. The Victoria Jubilee Hall, which you have kindly invited me to declare open, is a worthy and useful memorial of the 50th year of the reign of the Queen Empress, and I trust it may be a scene of many quiet and wise debates of pure and loyal counsels. As in other countries it is the highest ambition of the citizen to win esteem in his own city, so here the men of Lahore and its district may find an appropriate temple of Fame where their names will remain honoured and revered. It is possible hereafter, too, that on the walls of this hall their features may be handed down to posterity in truthful portraits by Indian artists. I thank you gentlemen for the kind sentiments expressed towards myself, and have much pleasure in now declaring this hall open.

The Prince then visited the College and the Chief Court and attended a garden party at Shalimar given in his honor. The Prince had some excellent sport at Chunga Munga on Wednesday, from where His Royal Highness went on to Amritsar on Thursday. Kapurthala was reached the same day where the sports and festivities were on a lavish scale, such as the ruling Chief's loyalty and resources would prompt. Bombay, we are glad to hear, is preparing a right royal reception.

CALCUTTA has narrowly escaped a serious conflagration. On Monday night a fire broke out in *Alu Posta*, or the potatoe-mart on the Strand Road, and destroyed some three hundred shops within a short time. The fire extended from the Strand road across to the Durmahatta road, and it is feared that had it spread across the road to the east or north a large quantity of Marine Stores, tar, petroleum and other combustibles would have been on fire and probably the whole of Burra Bazar burnt down. The fire brigade under Mr. Lambert's superintendence did admirable work.

NURSERIES have made so distinguished progress in the hands of several of our countrymen of late that it is quite gratifying that it should be possible to have Flori-horticultural Exhibition under purely native auspices. The show at the Seven Tanks yesterday was quite up to the mark, and the number of prizes and medals awarded satisfactory. It attracted an appreciative crowd of spectators including many well-known gentlemen, both European and native. The Exhibition will be continued to-day.

MR. MARSDEN will commit the Hearsey-Allen defamation case to the Criminal Sessions on the 14th instant, when Mr. Allen has been directed to attend. The Sessions assemble on the 17th instant and will be presided over by the learned Chief Justice. The board is a heavy one.

THE annual meeting of the National Indian Association was held at the Belvedere under the presidency of Sir Steuart Bayley on Monday last. In moving the adoption of the report Sir Alfred Croft referred to the new and gratifying feature which had been introduced last year in the way of granting scholarships to girls, and to the useful work which the Association was doing in the way of educating and training widows as teachers. This step had led two widows to join the Society for providing medical aid to women in India, and another widow, solely from the fact of her being educated, had secured a husband who was in the medical profession. A young lady also had, through the Association, been able to join a college to study for the B. A. degree. In conclusion, he suggested that, as the Association had made such good progress, a memorandum showing the results attained should be drawn up and circulated amongst influential residents of Calcutta, asking them to join. There were only 44 ten rupee annual subscribers, and this number could be largely increased, if only distinguished gentlemen belonging to the services and merchants could be induced to join the Society. The Chairman observed that the report showed distinct advance both in funds and in the work done at compared with previous years. The number of scholarships had increased; there were more candidates for them; and more widows were coming forward to be trained as teachers and in other ways. The report showed real progress and vitality. The Association is doing genuine good work in a quiet and unostentatious way and deserves general support.

WE understand that Mr. Marsden, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, is again about to go on leave, and let us hope that the Hon'ble Mr. Amir Hossein will officiate for him during his absence. We are aware of no Police Court Charter that makes it incumbent upon Government to appoint Barristers to the post as a rule, and that natives are not eligible for the office. That Natives can discharge the functions of the situation without jeopardising the peace and well-being of the city was illustrated by (the now Hon'ble) Mr. Amir Ali, who gave every satisfaction to the public and Government during his officiating incumbency short as it may have been. There may be a policy in not giving natives this prize appointment, but we confess that we are ignorant of its nature. The praise-worthy manner in which a member of that insignificant and undeserving Service known as the Subordinate Executive, but which has no Parliamentary or Press Champions to advocate its uncovenanted rights, has discharged the Magisterial duties of the Presidency is deserving of every credit. The Hon'ble Syed Amir Hossein's services are so highly appreciated by the Supreme Government that he has been twice re-appointed to the Imperial Legislative Council. In days when Hindus are credited to be opposed to Mahomedan interests "on principle," and in and out of season, it reflects in no small degree upon the ability and character of the Hon'ble Syed that the Hindoo public should hold him in so high and sincere esteem. As for his own co-religionists and the Government his popularity is beyond question, and if a man of his position and qualification is not to be afforded opportunities in the shape of officiating 'Chief-dom' in the Presidency Magistracy, we cannot conceive what chances there may be for the display of quasi-Executive capacities of a

high order on the part of the much abused native Subordinate. It is universally admitted that without being unduly lenient or severe, the Hon'ble Syed Amir Hossein is one of the best Magistrates that we have ever had, and we should be sincerely glad to see him get his well-deserved promotion, particularly as it will do no serious and permanent injury to those for whom these prize posts are reserved. We are always willing to advocate the claims of our Musulman fellow-subjects whenever we can do so, and we trust that Sir Steuart Bayley, whose support of just claims is well known, will not disregard the unanimous wishes of Hindus and Musulmans o the Metropolis.

As will be seen from an advertisement in another column, Mr. Robert Hotz of Simla, Photographers by appointment to His Excellency Lord Lansdowne, has just opened a branch Studio in Calcutta, No. 13-5 Government Place, East. The arrangements made by Mr. Hotz for taking portraits are satisfactory. We hope he will get that patronage from the nobility and gentry of Calcutta which he deserves.

LOCAL.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

Maharajah Bahadur Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore, K. C. S. I. President of the Prince Albert Victor Reception Committee, has addressed a letter to subscribers to the Reception Fund, in which he says:—

The wide spread interest felt in all parts of the Province in the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor Edward of Wales, to Calcutta has imposed upon the Executive Committee of the Reception Fund the duty of placing before the noblemen and gentlemen who supported them, and before those whose expressions of sympathy with their efforts and of welcome to His Royal Highness, so greatly strengthened their hands, the pleasing duty of making known the satisfaction felt by His Royal Highness, by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, and by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor at the popular and successful character of the demonstration.

The Executive Committee prize these expressions of satisfaction not only as compliments to any efforts it has been their good fortune to make, but as a public acknowledgment on the part of the Prince and of the Heads of the Government of the undoubted loyalty of the people of the allied administrations of Bengal and Assam. As you are no doubt aware the visit of His Royal Highness to the Capital was marked by two important public functions, his Reception on January the 3rd at the Prinsep's Ghat, and the popular Entertainment given in his honor on the Maidan on the evening of January the 7th. As regards the Reception the Committee are glad and proud to know that its popular character was shown not only by the immense crowds who flocked into the city and lined the roads in dense masses, but perhaps even more emphatically by the welcoming population who assembled at all points of vantage along the banks of the river Hooghly from Diamond Harbour to Calcutta. Most notable amongst these efforts to convince the Prince of the loyalty of the people, were the demonstrations at Diamond Harbour, Gewankhally, Fultah, Ooloobarriah, Budge-Budge, Akra andGarden Reach.

This Reception fittingly culminated in the spectacle at Prinsep's Ghat, as to the character of which you are no doubt well informed through the comments and reports of the public press. It is a great satisfaction to me to be able to state upon so competent an authority as that of General Sir Edward Bradford that this public Reception of the Prince compared favourably even with that given to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales himself.

The Committee received in all 128 Telegrams of welcome and of these 116, representing all parts of the allied administrations were presented to His Royal Highness on the arrival of the Steamer off the Ghat, by Sir John Ware Edgar, K. C. I. E., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, who the same afternoon wrote as follows:—

3rd, January 1890.

"I had the honor of presenting to His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor copies of the 116 Telegrams received from you to-day and of explaining to His Royal Highness, that they came from all parts of Bengal and Assam. As you know His Royal Highness in the conclusion of his answer to the Municipal address, expressed the gratification with which he had received these telegrams."

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor through his Private Secretary caused the following intimation to be sent to the Executive Committee:—

4th, January 1890.

"Sir Steuart Bayley desires me to write and tell you how extremely gratified he has been with all the arrangements made for the Reception of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor. From the innumerable telegrams of welcome to all the minor details of the decoration and arrangements at the Ghat, nothing could have been more successful. Please inform Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore and the gentlemen of the Executive Committee how very pleased the Lieutenant-Governor and all the gentlemen, official and non-official, who took part in the formal Reception, had been at the complete success that their arrangements secured for it."

General Sir Edward Bradford in a letter dated 5th January placed at the disposal of the Committee by Sir John Edgar, writes as follows:—

"DEAR SIR JOHN EDGAR,—His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor after reading his reply to the address of welcome which was presented to him on his arrival, mentioned the receipt of the numerous loyal messages which you were good enough to hand to him on board the "*Kistna*," and expressed his appreciation of the spirit that had prompted them."

This portion of the record of the Welcome given to the Prince may properly close with a copy of a letter received from Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Ardagh, Private Secreary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

5th, January 1890.

"In reply to your letter of the 3rd Instant enclosing printed copies of 116 telegrams received by the Reception Committee from all parts of Bengal, conveying expressions of welcome and loyalty on the occasion of the arrival of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor in Calcutta; I am desired by the Viceroy to say that these spontaneous demonstrations of loyal feeling have afforded him great satisfaction.

His Royal Highness has, as you are aware, already expressed his acknowledgments in his reply to the address presented to him on landing, and your Committee will no doubt make suitable communications to the senders of the telegrams."

The effortss of the Executive Committee in the matter of the Entertainment on the Maidan on the evening of 7th January were directed to secure that the demonstration should be native in its character and suggestive of as many different phases of life throughout the country as possible. The illuminations comprised representations of a Mahomedan city prepared by men from Moorshedabad, and copies of the Hindoo Temples at Dinagepore, and of a rock-cut temple in Orissa, while the entertainment brought to the notice of His Royal Highness not only native music, vocal and instrumental, dancing, sleight of hand, and a scene from the famous play of *Sakuntala* by the artists of the Bengal Theatre; but also such novel amusements as an exhibition of quarter-staff play by a band of lattials from Pubna, of Thibetan dances and plays by a party of men and women from Darjeeling, and more especially a sword dance by a band of seventy men of the 20th P. I. who through the kindness and assistance of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief had been brought down from Rawal Pindi. The entertainment I am glad to say has evoked expressions of approval and commendation on all hands. His Royal Highness was pleased to express to me personally the pleasure he had experienced, and to say that he had nowhere met with such a reception as that given him in Calcutta, and he was good enough to request me to make his appreciation of the loyalty and good will shown to him by the peopl of this province, known to the Committee and to those who had contributed to make it so great a success. I am proud to be the channel through which this gracious message has been sent to the members of the General Committee, the senders of telegrams of welcome and to all who have found in this visit of His Royal Highness an opportunity for proving how deep is the hold Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has upon the affections of her Indian subjects, and how sincere and hearty is their loyal devotion to her person and Throne.

This brief statement may very properly close with the following letter which I have had the honour to receive from His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viceroy and Governor General:—

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,—The departure of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales from Calcutta was, as you are aware, of a private character, and no oppor-tunity was, therefore, afforded him of giving a final expression to his appreciation of the arrangements made for his reception and entertainment in Calcutta. On the evening of his departure His Royal Highness referred to this matter in conversation with me, and expressed his regret that he should not have been able, before leaving, to offer his renewed thanks to the Reception Committee, he desired me to write to you to this effect,

His Royal Highness was pleased to say that he was delighted with all that had been done to render his visit interesting and agreeable to him, and that he cordially appreciated the liberality with which the citizens had come forward to do him honour. He referred with especial warmth to the arrangements made by the Reception Committee, and assured me that he was particularly pleased, both with the welcome accorded to him on his arrival, and also with the interesting series of fetes given upon the Maidan on the evening of the 7th.

I have much pleasure in conveying to you and to the Members of the Committee His Royal Highness' thanks, and I venture to add one word of congratulation from myself on the complete success with which your efforts were throughout attended.

I am, My dear Maharaja,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) LANSDOWNE.

I cannot close this communication without saying that what I and the gentlemen European and Indian who have worked with me value most in this great popular expression of loyalty is the cordial union and good-will which have animated both sections of the community. This union we are proud to know has not been confined to the metropolis, but has manifested itself in all parts of the Province. So far as I know there has not been a single discordant note. This result of the visit of the heir presumptive to the throne is accepted by the Committee as the brightest omen of the progress and prosperity of the Province, and as a happy augury for the future happiness of the people.

I am,
Your most obedient servant,
JOTENDRO MOHUN TAGORE,
Chairman of the Prince Abert Victor
Reception Committee.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HINDOO PATRIOT."

SIR,—THE zemindars of Raghunathpur in the Hughly District, had occasion to institute criminal proceedings against their Cashier before the Jehanabad Criminal Court—when Babu Purna Chunder Mittra was the officer in charge of the Sub-Division. The case, however, came on for hearing before Moulvi Bazlul Karim And we shall now see how things went on under him. On the day fixed for hearing the case the accused filed a vakalatnama accepted by Moulvi Ijad Bux of the Hughly Court and a brother-in-law of Moulvi Bazlul Karim, and the case was postponed for a fortnight and a prayer for a *de novo*

trial was granted though Babu Bepin Behary Mookerji, who was, in charge of the Jehanabad sub-division for a short time after Babu Purna Chunder Mittra's transfer, had, after examining the witnesses of the complaint, framed charges against the accused and the accused had entered on his defence. The Court was in the meantime removed to a place near Dhanghurry a place easily accessible for Moulvi Ijad Bux. Here the case was taken up and the accused was discharged without the prosecution being called upon to say anything in reply to the arguments for the defence. The prosecutors appealed to the Magistrate of Hughly, who though he upheld the order of his Deputy, remarked that "the procedure of the Deputy Magistrate in taking up such an important case away from his headquarters when he was not regularly on tour but only making a flying visit to a distant inaccessible part of his sub-division somewhat savours of hardship." Mr. Toynbee was not aware how pleasant it was for Moulvi Ijad Bux to be freed from the "hardships" attending a journey during the rainy months through a badly irrigated district and to enjoy the hospitality of our executive officer on tour. We do not know what more he would have said were he aware that something more was done—the case was partially gone into at Jehanabad and the cross-examination of the witnesses was most irregularly reserved probably to give the accused the benefit of Moulvi Ijad's legal acumen; and we leave it to our readers to decide what it means. The remarks of the District Magistrate and the audacity of the zemindars which calley them forth have, however, proved anything but pleasant to them in the consequence. The Sub-Deputy Collector who has been in Jehanabad for nearly eight years and knows everything of everything there found out means to make the zemindars repent their previous rashness. When because of the floods of 1888 the zemindars wanted to grow *boro* paddy in certain Mouzahs of their zemindary and for that purpose erected a cross dam to collect water, one Mahendra Nath Ghosh an intimate friend of the Sub-Deputy erected another cross dam a few miles up the same river and thus completely baffled the kind intentions of the zemindars towards their tenantry and put them to considerable loss. Every legal means was resorted to to have the other embankment removed or at least to compel Mahendra Nath to give an egress to the surplus water, but Mahendra Nath whose sole purpose was to sell the water thus collected, for he has no land or zemindary there triumphed, for he is under the auspices of an irate sub-divisional Huzoor and his lieutenant. Chagrined at this last loss and discomfiture the zemindars have instituted a civil suit for damages against Mahendra Nath and the two officers as co-defendants. And what is the consequence? We find it sworn to before the High Court that the Deputy Magistrate has secretly instructed the police to get up false cases against the servants and defendants of the Raghunathpur zemindars and on the strength of that affidavit a number of cases were transferred from the Jehanabad Court to Serampore. The Deputy Magistrate did, it is true, submit a lengthy explanation to the charges contained in the affidavit, but he has, we incline to believe, failed to exculpate himself from the charges against him; and we say with Mr. Phillips—"if the imputation is true the Deputy Magistrate is unworthy of his respectable office and the affirmant of the affidavit should be called upon to disclose the source of his information,—such reckless imputation if unnoticed would bring the whole judicial administration into contempt." But nothing of the sort has yet been done and the Deputy Sahib is going on his old way. He has found out means of having some of the cases against the zemindars' men tried at Jehanabad, if not by himself, by a bench of Magistrates composed of men from the Jehanabad Bar. Why is the sub-divisional officer so anxious to have these cases tried either by himself or near him? Would it not seem fair and just on his part if he does all he can to have as little to do with these cases as he possibly can? In one of the cases recently instituted against the zemindars' men he had the affirmant of the affidavit before the High Court handcuffed and *chalanned* through the Krishnagar *haut* on a market day when he could easily have sent the man away on the previous evening to Jehanabad; and does this show anything else than malice against the men of the zemindars? Moulvie Bazlul Karim was in charge of the Ghatal sub-division for some time and the circumstances under which he had to leave that sub-division is not at all pleasing to recall, as all readers of the defunct *Medini* are aware. Besides the above charges he is said to have been trying to intimidate some men with threats of imprisonment because they have petitioned to the District Magistrate against the Vice-Chairman of the Local Board for having, as they allege, himself taken a contract *benami* and not having done a fifth of the work that was undertaken to be done for the money. Moulvi Bazlul's native village is not a long way off from Jehanabad and there are more men than one in whom he is more than ordinarily interested. We think this ought to have been a sufficient reason for the Government not to have posted him to an important sub-division like Jehanabad—a sub-division where men like Nawab Abdul Lutteerf, Baboo Issur Chunder Mitra, Rai Calica das Dutt Bahadoor and Mr. Anandram Baru used to be placed.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

STABILITY OF LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HINDOO PATRIOT."

SIR,—I observe the "Positive" Life Assurance Company have repriuted as an advertisement a letter dated 4th January 1890, which was addressed to the *Hindoo Patriot* by a person signing himself "Caution." The letter called for little notice while it remained simply the production of an anonymous writer, but acquires more impoitance when it is thus formally adopted by the Positive Company, and I therefore wish to make a few observations in reference to it. I will say nothing as to the general tone of the letter, or the epithet or insinuation so wantonly and without the slightest justification applied to the Oriental Company. My remedy for them, if I shall be advised to seek it, will be of a different kind. The definite charge made against the "Oriental" Company of Bombay, according to the test of "Caution" is that it is far below the mark as regards stability, but in quoting Mr. Walford as his authourity Caution has omitted to quote the following significant sentence:—"It would not follow that an office with such funds would be the most advantageous to asure in. It would indeed be a financial impossibility for any young office to show such results unless by the aid of a large subscribed capital or guarantee fund, and in instituting the comparison it did not suit "Caution"s disinterested purpose to note (1) that the capital of the Oriental is only about 1-5th that of the capital of the Positive. (2) that the Oriental has no guarantee fund, (3) that the present magnificent accumulation of the 'Oriental' is simply the result of excess of come over outgo, (4) that the ratio of its accumulation to the income is increasing every year, and (5) that in the space of the next few years the bare income of the Oriental will enable it to reach the desired desideratum *without the assistance of a subscribed capital* or a *Guarantee Fund*. 'Caution' has also omitted to note that the Oriental has a peculiar system of assurance largely taken advantage of by the insuring public, according to which a considerable portion of the premia remain at credit, and that in arriving at the funds at its disposal the Oriental does not take these contingent debts into consideration and that if it were to do so the figures would be increased by several lakhs of rupees. The increases in the ratio of the Oriental are given in the following statememt:—

Year.	Income from all sources.	Accumulated Funds.	Ratio.
1886 ...	9,37,723	24,73,120	2·63
1887 ...	10,21,930	30,34,225	2 96
1888 ...	11,48,642	36,38,693	3 16

The figures for 1889 are not yet ready, but they will show a still further increase of the ratio. The ratio of the Positive on the contrary, has decreased since 1886:—

Year.	Income from all sources.	Accumulated funds.	Ratio.
1886 ...	6,34,200	39,68,510	6·25
1888 ...	6,95,655	42,85,597	6·16

It will thus be seen that the ratio of the accumulation to its income has, in the case of the Positive, increased from other causes than the accumulation of premiums. It has however, been well established that a large capital is not only not necessary for an Assurance company, but that in the end such capital proves a drag. Mr. Walford, whom "Caution' quotes with so much approval, says:—

"Having viewed the subject under several aspects—first with regard to those who deem a large capital necessary; next as to what we may term the secondary influence of captial *viz* that of securing *bona fide* intentions; and lastly in relation to those who declare no capital to be necessary at all, and who like the Advocates for a very large capital, hardly sustain their case,—we are led to the conclusion that to meet the circumstances of the present day, the medium course must be adopted. and we therefore say with Mr. Charles Babbage who saw the important bearing of this point in relation to the constitution of future companies:—'I hope, however, that it has been clearly established in the preceding pages, that a large capital at the commencement is quite unnecessary; and that it will be conceded that in a business in which the receipts (the premiums) are paid long before any demands take place, and where consequently there can occur no losses from bad debts—*a failure can only arise by an improvident consumption of the funds*, or by employing a Table of Premiums inadequate to the risks undertaken." Mr. Walford goes on to remark:—

This brings us to a point which we have been steadily approaching, and one which it is desirable to understand, *viz* that assuming, as we are fairly entitled to do, that the Mortality Table will, where proper selection has been exercised, provide for all claims by death, and that the interest realised upon the funds over and above that assumed in the calculations, will provide for all losses on investments—there will still remain *in all well-constituted and well-managed offices*, a considerable surplus after paying all *proper expenses*, out of the *lodging of the premiums*."

This view of Mr. Walford's is supported by Mr. Samuel Brown, as also by Dr. Farr. Mr. Brown writes:

"In whatever way it may be invested, however, it is evident that any amount of capital larger than is absolutely necessary to render the assured safe in the event of their own accumulations failing them for the time to meet particular claims, must be a drag and hindrance to the increase of their bussiness."

Dr. Farr adds in almost the same words:—

It is clearly in this, as in other ways, disadvantageous to employ more capital than is required to carry on the business with safety, as in proportion to its amount the rate of profit is diminished.

"I have thus far explained only the figures treated of by Caution and although I have hitherto exercised a considerable amount of forbearance, I think at this juncture, in justice to my office, I should not omit to carry the comparision a little further than "Caution" has done. The Oriental, then, up to the present has besides creating a magnificient fund of nearly *half a crore of rupees entirely out of its premia*, carried out all its obligations without in any way *modifying* or *altering* any of its terms or conditions. Now let us see what the Positive Company has achieved in its own career. It started with a loud flourish of trumpets, charging the same rates for Europe and India. These in their time were found to be insufficient, and had to be *remodelled* and *increased*. Whether the modification had a retrospective effect I do not know, but I believe it had not, and vested interests were not affected. In plain language, this means that old Policy-holders are still assured at rates which were found to be insufficient, and new, entrants have therefore, to "pay the piper" to enable them to enjoy that luxury. The "Positive" Company started with a magnificent capital, the bulk of which disappeared in

---

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a few years, and in consequence to be written off, reducing the value of shares. The "Oriental"on the contrary has its capital *intact* and its share-holders have perhaps the finest investment in the land. While on this subject I may be permitted to quote once more from Mr. Walford, on whose authority "Caution" endeavours to place the Positive Company on a sounder basis than the "Oriental." Mr. Walford asks "whether in an office which after "a series of years is found dificient in the necessary amount of accumulated funds, the admission of young lives is likely materially to improve its financial aspects"; and he proceeds to answer the question himself thus—"If the theory that every man brings his own burden be literally applied, such a notion is erroneous, and this appear to be the view of the great majority of writers who have touched unon the point."

In addition to Mr. Walford, here is what Mr. Charles Ansell says :—

The mere fact of young lives coming in would not improve a bad account, because they would bring their responsibilities with them. Each assurance which comes brings its responsibilities with it, and does not necessarily improve an account that is bad."

Mr. Nelson, as the exponent of the views of another class of Actuaries says, almost in the same words :—

"As to the effect of introducing new assurances it is, on the face of it, evident that the introduction of new assurances would not help bad business which might have befallen to the Company, with regard to its prior assurance, because the new assurances would bring with them new liabilities. They might increase the money in the coffers, but the Company might be no better off."

The moral, therefore, is still the same whichever, way we turn. There is no permanent patching up of an unsound Assurance office. Numbers are, no doubt, essential for the purpose of obtaining a correct average, but their value has more a preservative than a restorative tendency. Mr. Morgan touched the key-note of the subject when, at the conclusion of one of his master pieces, he said :—"I must also add, that in all the circumstances of the Society, the preservation of its capital, sacred and inviolate, is indispensable," meaning thereby such portion of the capital or accumulated fund as actuarial investigation did not show to be actual surplus.

Whatever the fact may be, there is not the slightest doubt that the paid-up capital of the Positive, as shown in their accounts for 1879, was £253,727, while it is now stated in their accounts for 1888, as £69,775.

To jumble up capital with Accumulated Funds and then draw a comparison as between income and accumulation, is so unfair and misleading on the face of it, that the meanest capacity would know how to avoid it. One company may have one lakh of capital and another twenty paid-up. Can there be any fair comparison between the accumulation of the one and that of the other? The total assets of the Positive at 31st December 1886 were Rs. 40,39,420, the corresponding figures for 31st December 1888 being Rs. 43,54,730. or an addition of Rs. 3,15,310 in two years. The total assets of the Oriental at 3st December 1886 were Rs. 24,73,120, the corresponding figure for 31st December 1888 being Rs. 36,38,693, or an addition of Rs. 11,65,573 in two years, or about four times the figure of the Positive. These figures speak for themselves and need no further comment, excepting that the Positive is some years senior in standing to the Oriental. The total income of the Positive from all sources in 1888 was Rs. 6,95,696, and the excess of income over outgo Rs. 2,32,390; that is to say, an addition to the funds of about 35 per cent of the income. The income of the Oriental in the corresponding period was Rs. 11,48,642, and excess of income over outgo Rs. 6,04,468, or in other words of about 55 per cent of its income. Mr Walford says :—

"For the first 38 years of the existence of an office, the income should be expected to exceed outgo; the reverse then takes place; and the excess of funds, or the 'stock' accumulated during this period, must not be either divided or expended, but carefully accumulated for the period subsequent to the first 38 years, when the outgo becoming greater than the annual income, it will require such accumulated fund to fall back upon, in order to maintain a state of solvency."

When this time comes it is for intending assurers to consider what position the Positive will occupy in view of the rate of progress above indicated. In conclusion the practice of circulating attacks on rival companies with the view of promoting the interests of their own is not pursued by offices of standing, but by companies which least bear examination, and as their are frequently writers enquiring into the *bona fides* and stability of different offices, arising as is often found from the dissemination of circulars putting them in a false light, it may not be amiss on my part to advise assurers to avoid having anything to do with companies who resort to this mode of obtaining business :—

I am &c.,
D. MACLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Manager and Actuary,
"Oriental" Life Office,
Bombay, January 31, 1890.

DR. DE. JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES.—Dr. Henry Hanks, author of "Consumption its Treatment and Curability," writes—"The superior efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil over the Pale Cod Liver Oil has proved, in my experience, unequivocal. Patients who have persisted for several months in the use of the latter, with scarcely any perceptible improvement have, after a brief trial of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, acquired such fatness, and those distressing symptoms accompanying emaciation have so rapidly subsided, that I have been induced to confide in its reputed remedial powers, and consequently to advise its substitution for the Pale Cod Liver Oil." Benjamin Clarke, Esq., M. R. C. S. F. L. S., author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses," writes—"The effect of the Pale Oil on the circulation is so feebly marked as not to be perceptible; so that in some cases of extreme debility, the patient, from the slowness of its action is in danger of sinking from exhaustion, or the disease as in consumption, may become incurable from protraction. My inference agree with the remark that Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil effects a cure in half the time that the Pale Oil does." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, by all chemists druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansars, Harford Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

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RAJKUMAR SARVADHIKARI,
S. E. J. CLARKE,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries.

Calcutta, 9th Jan. 1890.

H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR RECEPTION FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.

The Honorary Treasurers have pleasure in acknowledging receipt of the following amounts subscribed to the above Fund :—

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledge ...	75,808
Rajah Gobinda Lal Roy of Rungpore ...	500
Babu Gopal Laul Seal of Colootollah ...	500
Moollah Ismail of Mandalay... ...	500
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Moulvi Adul Jubbar	25
„ Syud Sudruddin	25
„ Serajuddin Ahmed	25
Syud Ahmed Ali...	25
Total Rs.	...80,200

Further lists of payments will be acknowledged hereafter.

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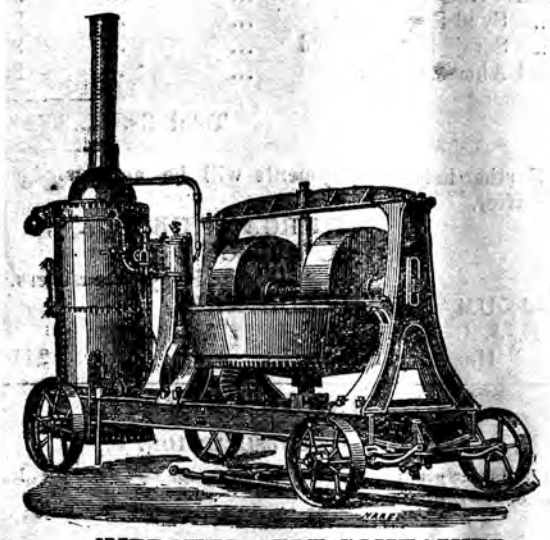

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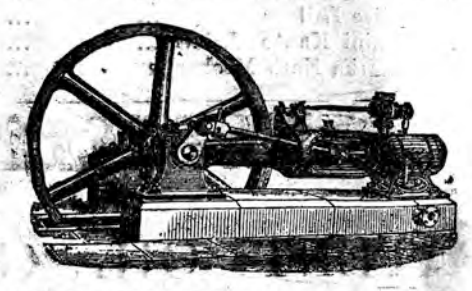

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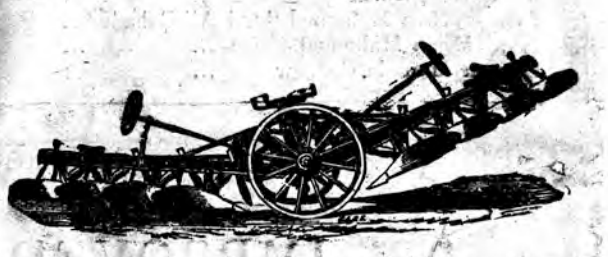

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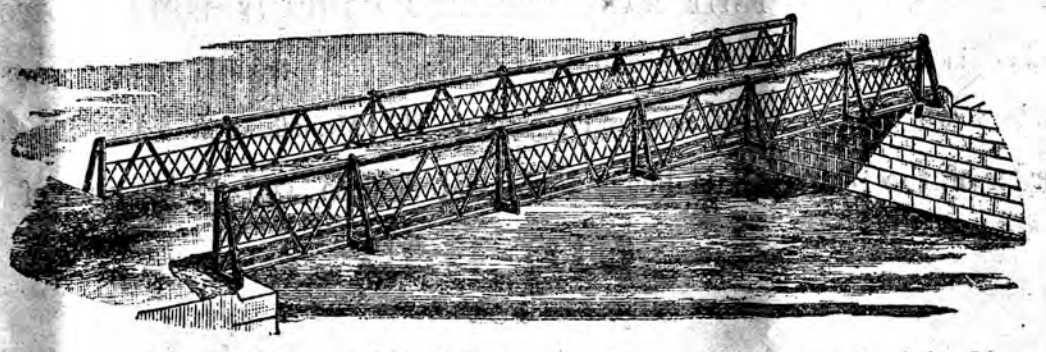

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Gvernm nt Notification.

Calcutta Gazette.—*February* 5, 1889.

GENERAL.—Babu Bhoirub Nath Palit, Deputy Collector is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Public Demands Recovrey Act VII (B C) of 1880 in the district of Julpigoree.

Mr M Finucane, Director of Land Records, Bengal, acted in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors from the 14th to the 19th instant, both days inclusive.

Mr W Fiddian, Magistrate and Collector, Pubna, acted in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors from the 14th to the 19th instant, both days inclusive.

Mr B De, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Khoolna, acted in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors from the 14th to the 19th instant, both days inclusive, vice Mr. W Fiddian.

Mr J B Worgan, District and Sessions Judge, Cuttack, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under article 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Babu Hurry Mohun Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is allowed leave for six months, under article 369 of the Civi Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 23rd September 1889.

Babu Gossain Das Hazra, Sub-Deputy Collector, Barh, Patna, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Moulvie Fazlar Rahman, Sub-Deputy Collector, Alipore Julpigoree, is transferred to Patna, and is posted to the Barh sub-division of that district.

In modification of previous notifications, Mr R C Sterndale is hereby appointed substantively *pro tempore* Cantonment Magistrate of Dum-Dum, and to have charge as Sub-divisional Officer of the villages outside Cantonment limits which constitute the Dum-Dum sub-division.

Mr C H Vowell, c s, reported his departure from India on furlough on the 19th January 1890.

Captain W H Chase, Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for eight months, with effect from the 1st instant.

Mr F J Monahan, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serajgunge, Pubna, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Bench at Khoorda, in the district of Pooree, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class :—

Chowdhury Aziz Mohamed, Pandit Jogobandhu Mohapater, Babu Khrustna Mohan Patnaik.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the regisnation tendered by Ray Bhagbut Mohanti Bahadur of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Bench at Khoorda, in the district of Pooree.

Babu Kherod Chundra Roy is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at the head-quarters of the Madaripore, sub-division of the district of Furreedpore, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Baboo Hemango Chandra Bose, Subordinate Judge, Hooghly s allowed leave for six months, under article 359 of the Civi Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 14th December 1889.

Baboo Jodu Nath Das, Subordinate Judge of Patna, is allowed leave for one month and twelve days, under article 306 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr. Taheiruddin Ahmed, substantive *pro tempore* Munsif of Arrareah, in the district of Purneah, is appointed to be a substantive *pro tempore* Additional Munsif in the district of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sudder station.

Baboo Nibarun Chandra Banerjee, Additional Munsif of Dacca, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Purneah, to be ordinarily stationed at Arrareah.

Baboo Sri Hari Lahiri, B. L., is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Munsif in the district of Purneah, to be ordinarily stationed at Arrareah, vice Baboo Nibarun Chandra Banerjee

Baboo Ashutosh Chatterjee is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Kooshtea Bench, in the district of Nuddea, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Baboo Upendra ChundraRoy of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Narail Bench, in the district of Jessore.

Baboo Mohendro Nath Banerjee is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Municipal Bench at Kotrung, in the district of Hooghly, and is visted with the powers of aMagistrate of the third class.

Baboo Bungshidhur Sen is appointed to be an Honorary Magaistrate of the Narail Bench, in the district of Jessore, and is vested with the powers of a Magaistrate of the third class.

Baboo Rajendra Lall Ghosh, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Gya, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sudder station of that district, during the absence, on leave of Shah Latafut Hossein, or until further orders.

Baboo Bepin Behary Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagulpore, is vested with powers under sections 110, 133, 143, 144, 174 186, 191 and 524 of theCode of Criminal Procedure.

Baboo Bepin Behary Bose is appointed to be anHonorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Jessore, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Under the authoriry vested in him by the final clause of, section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Act X of 1882 the Lieut nant-Governor empowers Moulvie Sarfraz Hossein Khan and Moulvie Mohamad Quaim, Honorary Magistrates of the Jhowgunge Bench, Patna, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

POLICE.—In modification of the order of the 28th January 1890, first cl ss Inspector E Robertson, of the Calcutta Police, is appointed to act for Mr J E Millard, Superintendent of the Detective Department, but will remain in charge of the First Division, Town Police, during the absence of Mr J Costello, on leave, or until further orders.

Mr J E Millard, Superintendent of the Detective Department, Calcutta Police, in charge of the Third Division, Town Police, is appointed to act for Mr James Costello, Superintendent of the First Division, Town Police, during his absence on privilege leave, Mr Millard will, however, continue to hold charge of the Third Division, Town Police.

Mr W H Cornish, District Superintendent of Police, Maldah, is allowed leave for two days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 17th December last.

Mr W A Gayer, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Moorshedabad, is transferred to Backergunge.

REGISTRATION,—Moulvi Gowhar Ally Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah, is appointed to be also Sudder Sub-Registrar of Maldah, with retrospective effect from the 22nd May last, vice Moulvi Zakir Hossein, transferred.

EDUCATION,—Babu Madhu Sudan Das, Law Lecturer, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, is allowed leave for six weeks, without allowances, with effect from the 24th ultimo.

Babu Jogneswar Chandra is appointed to act as Law Lecturer, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Madhu Sudan Das, or until further orders.

The following notifications are republished from the Assam Gazette :—

Mr E Muspratt is appointed to act as Commandant of the Naga Hills Military Police Battalion during the absence, on medical leave, of Lieutenant D C F Macintyre, with effect from the 1st May 1889.

Mr J Kennedy, c s, Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet, was employed on special duty at Shillong from the 1st to the 5th September 1889, both days inclusive.

This reduces the amount of privilege leave granted to Mr. Kennedy in General Department notification No. 239, dated the 12th July 1889, by five days.

Babu Nritya Gopal Chatterji, b l, Extra Assistant Commissioner, made over the executive charge of the Cachar Treasury to Mr H Le Mesurier, c s, on the 31st December 1889.

Mr L St J Brodrick, Assistant Superintendent of Police, made over the executive charge of the Naga Hills Treasury to Surgeon W W White, M D on the 31st December 1889.

Mr R R Pope, c s, reported his return to duty from furlough in the forenoon of the 7th January 1890.

Advertisements.

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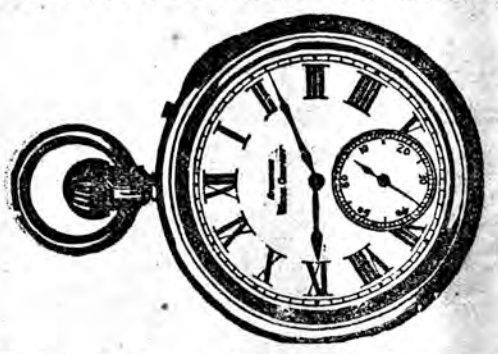

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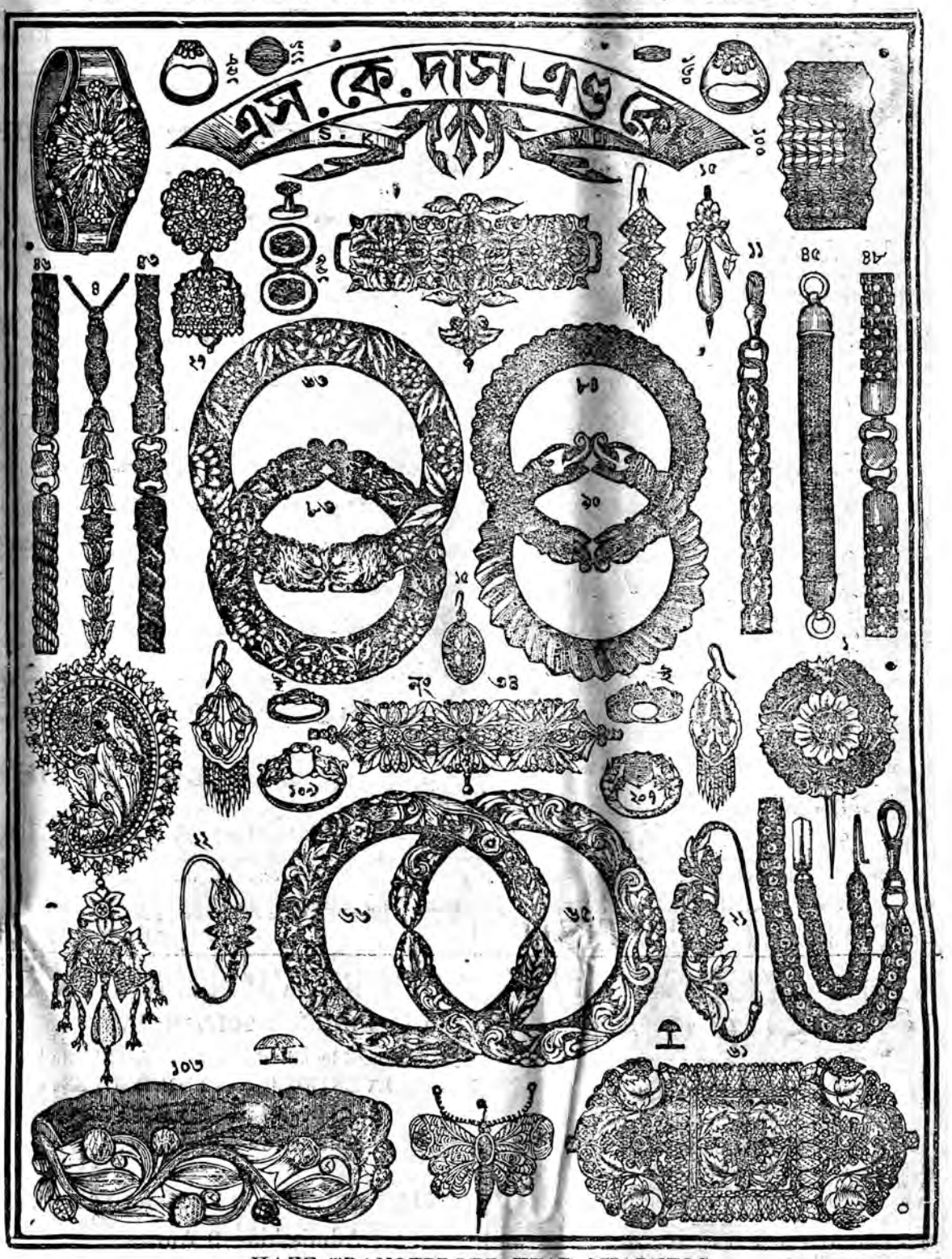

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BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.

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THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LD.,

Capital and other Funds £435,473-8-8 on the 31st December 1888 inclusive of £50,000 to credit of the Guarantee Fund.

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One of the greatest authorities on Life Assurance, Professor Cornelius Walford, advises assurants not to choose too cheap an office. See the "*Hindoo Patriot*" of the 14th June 1886 and 6th January 1890 on LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES AND THEIR VALUE.

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Manager.

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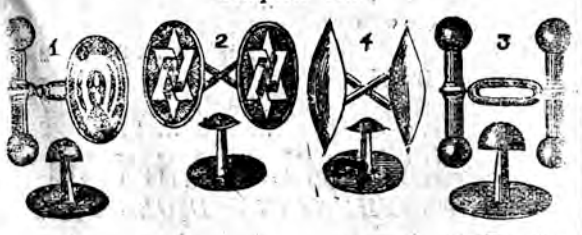
A. NOVETY.

Messrs. M. D. & Co. invite the attention of the public to the following articles and solicit their patronage.

CANARIAN GOLD BUTTONS

Complete set.



		Rs.	As.
(Block No. 1.)	Bachelor's pattern ...	3	0
Do.	do. 2. Sleeve buttons nicely engraved.	2	8
	Do. do. Plain ...	2	0
Do.	do. 3. Dumb-bell pattern highly polished ...	3	0
Do.	do. 4. Jubilee buttons highly polished.	3	0
Studd buttons nicely engraved	do. ...	3	0
Do.	do. do. plain do. ...	2	8

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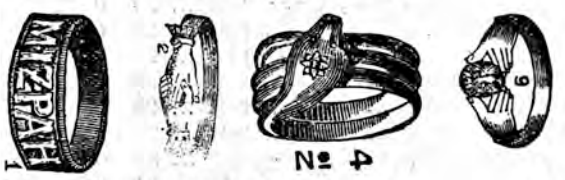

(Block No. 1.)	Mizpah raised letters ...	4	0
Do.	do. 2. Shake-hand pattern the hands are nicely engraved...	1	8
Do.	do. 4. Snake patern Ring set with a diamond	3	0
Do.	do. 6. Fox's Head Ring ...	3	0
Signet ring with customers own name engraved	...	1	8
We also inscribe mottos or monograms of the purchasers on rings and buttons on payment of extra	...	0	8
It fitted into handsome velvet-lind case extra		1	0

Have no appearance of cheapness in them. Not to be equalled. Being direct from the manufacturers save the retailer and middleman's profit on your purchase.

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FEBRODYNE,

* * * THE GREAT CURE FOR

INDIAN FEVERS,

and the only Genuine Specific for the Speedy and Permanent Cure of JAUNDICE, AGUE, SLOW AND PERIODICAL FEVER, MALARIOUS FEVER, and all those forms prevalent in the Jungles and Malarious Districts, as also for the Enlargement of the

SPLEEN AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

* * * * *

Price Rs. 1 & 2 per phial Reduction for Large Buyers and the Trade.

N.B.—FEBRODYNE has numerous imitations, and the public are warned against purchasing spurious preparations. Call for no other but "DANIEL'S FEBRODYNE," and see that every bottle bears the name of the undersigned in Red Ink, without which none is genuine.

THE following are a few of the numerous unsolicited TESTIMONIALS received:

I have always been opposed to Patent Medicines; but, suffering from the Fever which is called Indian and Intermittent, I tried your FEBRODYNE, and the effect of the first dose seemed to me ALMOST MAGICAL. I have since continued its use with very beneficial results, &c., &c.

(Sd.) FRED. C. MACCABE,
Actor, Composer, Vocalist, and Ventriloquist.

SPENCE'S HOTEL
CALCUTTA, *9th Feb. 1889.*

I request you to send me again one dozen of your FEBRODYNE. I got the other day two bottles and have used it with effect in several cases of Fever. I think it better than Quinine, &c., &c.

(Sd.) REV. L. BEYER,
Missionary, Chota Nagpore.

I have, during the last two years, used several dozens FEBRODYNE in treating the coolies on Maharanee and Avon Grove Tea Estates in severe cases of different kinds of Fever, in all of which I found it far better than Quinine. I find it an invaluable medicine, so much so that I am never without it. Several of my friends have also used it in treating cases in their Gardens, and all speak in praise of it, being more effectual than Quinine. You can make any use of the contents of this letter; for I feel it may tend to benefit those who, like myself, live miles away from the residence of a medical man, and are compelled to treat poor coolies suffering from Malarious and other sorts of Fever

(Sd.) JNO. KEANE, MAJOR,
Avon Grove Tea Estate, Sonada.

Please send me two large bottles of FEBRODYNE by V. P. Post. I find it a specific for the cure of Malarious Fever and its concomitant diseases. It seems to me to act in a more searching and thorough manner than Quinine, and is also more speedy in its action, completely expelling the malaria from the system.

(Sd.) A. BLECHYNDEN,
Dumra Factory Sitamari,
Mozufferpore, T. S. Ry.

J. E. DANIEL,

THE LONDON PHARMACY
55, DHURMTOLLAH,
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Do. * * ...	nett ...	38	8	3	4
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Do. V. O. ...	nett ...	62	0	5	4
Do. S. O. ...	nett ...	66	0	5	12
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Do. do. * * ...	nett ...	36	0	3	0
Do. do.* * * ...	nett ...	37	0	3	6
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This Wine is an invigorating tonic, of most delicious taste, and more efficacious for convalescent and debilitated persons than iron or quinine. It is a sovereign remedy in cases of gastric debility, and anæmia. *Nett Rs. 3 per bottle.*

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Crabbie's Ginger Wine	per doz.	20	0
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Greenseal		27	0	,,
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Do. in Flask	nett ...	0	10	each.
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Mountain Dew	nett ...	27	0	,,
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Do. * * * do. ...	...	40	0	,,

10 per cent discount except on articles marked nett.

BISSONAUTH LAW CO.,
2, LARKIN'S LANE, CALCUTTA. 215

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Principal Assistant, Benares Opium Agency, up to 21st February 1890, for the supply of the stores noted at foot, required for the use of the Sadr Factory, Benares Opium Agency, Ghazipore, for the financial year ending 31st March 1891.

2. The stores will have to be delivered at the Sadr Factory at Ghazipore free of charge, within the date fixed in the contract deed, viz: one half (17,500 yards) within 31st May 1890, and the balance (17,500 yards) within 21st June 1890.

3. The approval or rejection of tenders will rest with the Opium Agent, who reserves to himself the right of accepting or rejecting the lowest or any tender.

4. All tenders must be in duplicate and must be accompanied by a sealed sample of the cloth and in the event of acceptance, must be signed and sealed by the contractor on paper, bearing a stamp of the value of one Rupee.

5. Further information will be supplied on application to the undersigned.

Quantity of stores required.

NAME OF STORE.	QUANTITY REQUIRED.
Dammer cloth 45 inch Wide	35,000 yards Thirty-five thousand yards.

By order of the Opium Agent,
PAT WEIR,
M. B. Surgeon Major,
Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent.

Benares Opium Agency,
Sadr Factory,
Ghazipur, the 27th January 1890 } 234

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BLANKETS

Direct from the Manufacturers at

EXCEPTIONAL PRICES.

Size 5 t. 10 inch by 6 ft. 8 inch Rs. 7-8 pair
,, 6 ,, 6 ,, ,, 4 ,, 8 ,, ,, 8-4 ,,
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,, 8 ,, 6 ,, ,, 7 ,, – ,, ,, 16-0 17-8 ,,
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Size 6 ft. by 4 ft. 7 inch Rs. 6-8 pair
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FANCY COLORED STRIPE BLANKETS.

Rs. 3-0 each size 5 ft. 6 inch by 4 ft. 2 inch Rs. 3-0 each
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New York Life Insurance Co.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

CONDUCTED UNDER THE OFFICIAL SUPERVISION OF THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, REPORTS DEPOSITED ANNUALLY WITH THE BOARD OF TRADE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Funds in Hand ... ...£20,000,000.

1*st.*—It is a **Mutual Company, and no liability is incurred by its Policy Holders.** There are **no Shareholders.** All profits belong to Policy Holders, and apportionments are made Annually.

2*nd.*—**Bonuses**, on annual Bonus Policies, can be used to reduce the **second** and **following year's** premia, or to increase the amount of Assurance.

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4*th.*—On those Policies which have been **Tontined,** (*i.e.* bonuses accumulated for the survivors,) the profits to the **Policy Holder** have **exceeded** those paid by any other Company.

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6*th.*—**Claims are payable at the Chief Branch Offices** of the Company in Europe, Asia, and Australia.

7*th.*—**Liberality in payment of claims.** The records of the Company show many acknowledgements of its liberality and fairness in the payment of claims.

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To the RESIDENT MANAGER,

New York Life Insurance Company,

No. 8, Old Court House St., Calcutta.

Sir,

Please send me the forms and instructions to enable me to apply for an Assurance of.....on Rate No .....on life of.....

born the.....day of.....18 .

Yours faithfully,

.....

.....

New York Life Insurance Company.

☞ This is the **only Company** here which declares Bonuses **yearly after the 1st year.**

*** If payment of premia be discontinued at any time after the 3rd year, then, on application, within 6 months after such discontinuance, **a Paid up Policy will be issued for the proportional amount paid for.**

Cost per month for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable at Death only.

WITH PROFITS.

Age nearest birthday.	1 Premium payable for 5 years only.			2 Premium payable for 10 years only.			3 Premium payable for 15 years only.			4 Premium payable for 20 years only.			5 Premium payable for Life.			Age nearest birthday.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
25	8	10	0	5	8	0	4	7	0	3	14	0	3	0	0	25
30	9	14	0	5	15	0	4	13	0	4	3	0	3	5	0	30
35	10	15	0	6	7	0	5	4	0	4	10	0	3	11	0	35
40	12	0	0	7	2	0	5	13	0	5	2	0	4	4	0	40
45	13	2	0	8	0	0	6	8	0	5	13	0	4	15	0	45
50	14	12	0	9	1	0	7	6	9	6	11	0	5	14	0	50

Cost per month for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable at a specified Age, or at Death should that occur first.

WITH PROFITS.

Age nearest birthday.	6 Payable in 10 years, or sooner in event of death.			7 Payable in 15 years, or sooner in event of death.			8 Payable in 20 years, or sooner in event of death.			9 Payable in 25 years, or sooner in event of death.			10 Payable in 30 years, or sooner in event of death.			Age nearest birthday.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
25	9	14	2	6	10	0	5	2	0	4	5	0	3	13	0	25
30	10	0	0	6	12	0	5	4	0	4	8	0	4	0	0	30
35	10	3	0	6	15	0	5	7	0	4	13	0	4	4	0	35
40	10	6	0	7	3	0	5	11	0	5	2	0	4	9	0	30
45	10	14	0	7	11	0	6	4	0	5	9	0	5	4	0	45
50	11	10	0	8	7	0	7	1	0	6	6	0		.....		50

Rates for Intermediate Ages, given on application.

A reduction in the Rate will be granted to persons paying **yearly** or **half-yearly.**

If the bonuses are allowed to accumulate (*i.e.* Tontined) on any of above policies for 10, 15 or 20 years, the profits are much increased.

The Company bears cost of Medical Examination on policies for Rs. 2,000 and over.

Claims payable at the Chief Branch Offices of the Company.

For Forms, &c., apply to the Chief Office of the Company for the East, 8, Old Court House Street, Calcutta, or to any of the Agencies.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

DOWRIES FOR DAUGHTERS.

ENDOWMENTS FOR SONS.

Profits realized will be paid with the policy when due.

No Medical Examination Required.

*** If the child should die before maturity of the policy (Policy being in force,) **all full years premia which have been paid will be returned.**

*** If payment of Premia be discontinued at any time after the 3rd year, then, on application, within 6 months after such discontinuance, a **Paid up Policy will be issued for as many proportional parts of the sum assured,** as there have been entire years premia paid.

Cost per month for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable at the Ages indicated,

WITH PROFITS.

Age nearest birthday.	11 Payable at 10	12 Payable at 11	13 Payable at 12	14 Payable at 13	15 Payable at 14	16 Payable at 15	17 Payable at 18	18 Payable at 21	19 Payable at 25	Age nearest birthday.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
0	8 0 0	7 1 0	6 6 0	5 12 0	5 4 0	4 14 0	3 14 0	3 2 0	2 6 0	0
1	9 0 0	8 0 0	7 1 0	6 6 0	5 12 0	5 4 0	4 3 0	3 5 0	2 8 0	1
2	10 6 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	7 1 0	6 6 0	5 12 0	4 8 0	3 9 0	2 11 0	2
3	12 1 0	10 6 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	7 1 0	6 6 0	4 14 0	3 13 0	2 13 0	3
4	13 5 0	12 1 0	10 6 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	7 1 0	5 4 0	4 1 0	3 1 0	4
5	17 7 0	13 5 0	12 1 0	10 6 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	5 13 0	4 7 0	3 4 0	5
6	22 5 0	17 7 0	13 5 0	12 1 0	10 6 0	9 0 0	6 6 0	4 13 0	3 8 0	6
7		22 5 0	17 7 0	13 5 0	12 1 0	10 6 0	7 1 0	5 4 0	3 13 0	7
8			22 5 0	17 7 0	13 5 0	12 1 0	7 15 0	5 12 0	4 1 0	8
9				22 5 0	17 7 0	13 5 0	9 0 0	6 6 0	4 7 0	9
10					22 5 0	17 7 0	10 5 0	7 2 0	4 12 0	10
11						22 5 0	12 1 0	8 0 0	5 4 0	11
12							13 5 0	9 0 0	5 13 0	12
13							17 8 0	10 6 0	6 6 0	13
14							22 5 0	12 6 0	7 2 0	14
15								13 6 0	8 0 0	15
16								17 8 0	9 1 0	16
17								22 5 0	10 6 0	17
18									12 1 0	18

NOTE.—**A reduction in the rate** will be granted to persons paying **yearly** or **half-yearly.**

Claims payable at the Chief Branch Offices of the Company.

For Forms, &c., apply to the Chief Office of the Company for the East, 8, Old Court House St., Calcutta, or to any of the Agencies.

New York Life Insurance Company.

EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES.

THESE are offered with the view of providing conveniently for the most expensive part of a child's education, *viz.*, the "Finishing Period." The great advantage of this system of provision is self-evident and needs no remark.

*** Should the child die before attaining its 15th year, (policy being in force,) **all full years premia which have been paid will be returned.**

*** If payment of premia be discontinued at any time after the 3rd year, then on application—within 6 months after such discontinuance—**a paid up policy securing a proportionately reduced Annuity will be issued,** regard being had to the number of full years premia which have been paid.

Cost per month for an Annuity of Rs. 100, to run for 3, 5, or 7 years from Age 15.

Age nearest birthday.	20 Temporary Annuity for 3 years.	21 Temporary Annuity for 5 years.	22 Temporary Annuity for 7 years.	Age nearest birthday.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
0	1 4 0	1 15 0	2 9 0	0
1	1 5 0	2 2 0	2 14 0	1
2	1 7 0	2 6 0	3 3 0	2
3	1 10 0	2 10 0	3 9 0	3
4	1 13 0	2 14 0	3 15 0	4
5	2 1 0	3 4 0	4 5 0	5
6	2 6 0	3 11 0	4 15 0	6
7	2 11 0	4 3 0	5 11 0	7
8	3 2 0	4 15 0	6 10 0	8
9	3 11 0	5 14 0	7 11 0	9
10	4 8 0	7 3 0	9 10 0	10
11	5 12 0	9 2 0	12 4 0	11
12	8 0 0	12 8 0	16 11 0	12

NOTE.—**A reduction in the rate** will be granted to persons paying **yearly** or **half-yearly.**

Claims payable at the Chief Branch Offices of the Company.

For Forms, &c., apply to the Chief Office of the Company for the East, 8, Old Court House Street, Calcutta, or to any of the Agencies.

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INDIGESTION often produces symptoms scarcely distinguishable from those of ASTHMA and other lung affections, while the lungs are healthy.

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Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 0

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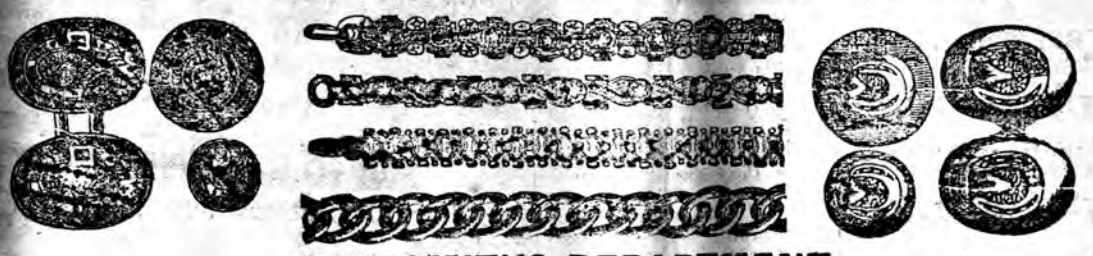

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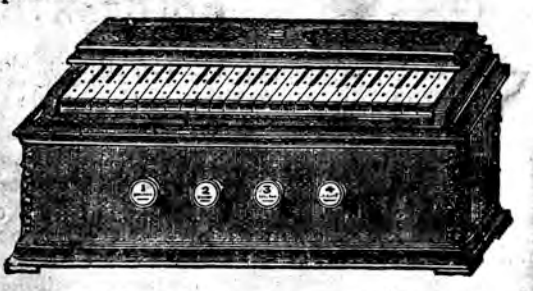

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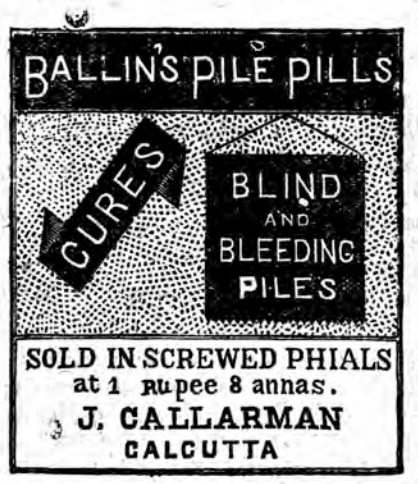

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